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GDR DEFENSE MINISTER COMPARES N'TO, WARSAW PACT

AU261045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 3

["Armies of the Warsaw Pact Protect Peace and Socialism--NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Interview With General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo Member and GDR Minister for National Defense"]

[Text] [Question] At the festive meeting on the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth in Moscow, Comrade Boris Ponomarev spoke on the causes of the sudden and dangerous turn in the foreign policy of imperialism. How serious is the danger currently emanating from U.S. imperialism's striving for world domination, and its preparations for intervention and exporting the counterrevolution?

[Answer] Influential circles of the West are indeed trying to revert to "cold war" methods, to stage a new round of the arms race and to use their armed forces increasingly not only as an instrument of political blackmail, but also for direct armed struggle against social progress.

They are fanning anticommunism, especially the anti-Soviet inciting campaign, together with a genuine war psychosis. Their goal is to make as many enemies as possible for the socialist countries in the capitalist countries, and to abuse them for aggressive actions and deeds against peace and social progress--contrary to their real interests.

Close Military Alliance Necessary

The manner in which the present U.S. leadership, for example, aggravates the crisis in the Near and Middle East--called "crisis management"--and stages the so-called "Tehran hostages drama" for the election campaign, is reminiscent of the diabolical method Hitler used to explain to the press of the fascist reich in 1938 that certain foreign-policy events must be presented in such a light that the "inner voice of the people themselves" is made to cry out for violence.

However, we are not living in 1938, nor in 1914, as some people seem to think. The enemies of detente and peaceful coexistence of peoples are confronted with the communist and workers parties, the socialist states, the young national states, national and social liberation movements and peace-loving forces in the capitalist countries--strong forces, whose united action so far has prevented the outbreak of a new world war and who will continue to do this in the future.

[Question] In your view, Comrade Minister, what significance do the socialist armed forces assume in this alliance of peace forces, who have been successfully cooperating for 25 years, as corresponds to the Warsaw treaty for the joint defense of their states?

[Answer] More than 60 years ago, Vladimir Ilich Lenin drew the conclusion from an analysis of imperialism that the urge for expansion and aggression is inherent in monopoly capital, and that, moreover, it will inevitably strive to destroy victorious socialism. To this end, monopoly capital unites its potentials on an international scale. Therefore, peoples on the path to socialism need a close military alliance along with an economic one. Otherwise the capitalists will overwhelm each one of us separately, Lenin said.

History has repeatedly proved the correctness of these insights. The state-organized alliance of nations and peoples, of revolutionary workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, was able to withstand the onslaught of the white guardists and interventionists, the united internal and external counterrevolution. In the Great Patriotic War, the Red Army was victorious over the strongest military power of imperialism at that time, and it liberated half of Europe from fascist serfdom 35 years ago. The unity and cohesion of the peoples of the Soviet Union and their armed forces, headed by the Communist Party, was of decisive significance for these victories and for the liberation of our people, too, from fascism.

Since the socialist world system came into being, the international cooperation of the workers class has assumed a new quality. The political, economic and military cooperation of the states and peoples of our socialist community has steadily increased in weight and importance.

The young Soviet power was able to maintain itself thanks to a heroic summoning of all forces during the years 1918-1921. The Red Army succeeded in achieving peace for its own people, and in enabling the building of socialism. In the years 1941-1945, the Soviet Union was able to play the decisive role in crushing fascist aggressors, in the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. It was able to liberate many peoples of central and eastern Europe from the fascist yoke, and it made the victory of the people's democratic revolution possible.

Since the founding of the Warsaw Pact Alliance in 1955, the military power of the Soviet Union and its allies has reached such a strength that the imperialists have not succeeded either in unleashing a new world war, singling out individual socialist states, or in putting down the anti-imperialist liberation movement in the world.

The Soviet Union and the other states of our community are also granting important support to the young national states and liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Vigilance Remains the Dictate of the Hour

Today more than ever, the democratic forces on all continents must be on their guard in view of the dangers emanating from the arms race and the preparations for intervention on behalf of the main imperialist powers. The enemies of detente have been driving at a world-wide changing of the political and military balance of power to their advantage--not only since the autumn of 1979, but already since the beginning of the seventies. Preventing this remains the dictate of the hour for the states of our socialist defense community, for the peace-loving peoples.

[Question] What are the characteristic features of imperialism's attempts to alter the military balance of power to its advantage, especially in Europe?

[Answer] In April 1978, NATO adopted its so-called long-term program, which reaches into the nineties and provides for a considerable boosting of the aggressive readiness and combat potentials of all member armed forces. The military expenditures of each of the NATO states are to grow by at least 3 percent annually in real terms. There is practically no armament sector that is not affected by a thorough modernization--ranging from the introduction of new tanks and combat planes, missiles and nuclear warheads to the boosting of the war fleets and the deployment of hundreds of combat helicopters. The plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe on the basis of the Brussels NATO decision of December 1979, is especially dangerous.

NATO Rearmament for the Strategy of Confrontation

From the strategic point of view, this would mean that a large share of the USSR's European territories, and the entire territory of the rest of the European socialist states, could be bombarded within less than 10 minutes from FRG territory with nuclear missiles of the Pershing II type. This would bring considerable advantages for U.S. imperialists, since it is well known that there are no Soviet missiles in Greenland, Canada or Mexico which could counterbalance that.

In order to justify this serious change in the strategic balance of power, the imperialists have invented the tale of a purported "rearmament" by NATO, and for the same reason they impute exaggerated properties and numerical strengths to the strategic missile forces and the bomber potentials of the USSR, on whose account they allegedly have to "rearm." In the course of the last few weeks, especially, the events in Iran and Afghanistan were made to serve as justification for the strategy of confrontation which had been decided years ago and has been pursued ever since.

In order to justify the rearmament and aggressive course of the United States and NATO, people in the capitalist countries are being snowed under by a flood of false reports on the policy and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is made practically impossible for them to form their own objective opinions about the international situation. The sentiments of the man in the street are pawns in an ignominious game. Horror stories about Afghanistan, fabricated in Pakistan and elsewhere, and about the "Soviet threat" on the one hand, and "prognoses" about the allegedly inevitable outbreak of a third world war on the other, are designed to spread fear and at the same time hatred of socialism, to divert attention from the shortcomings of the capitalist system, to veil the imperialist preparations for aggression, to stem the opposition of the people's masses and to represent the NATO war bloc as a "warrant for peace."

Strong and Ready for Combat At Any Time

But it has not been NATO that has preserved peace for the peoples of West Europe, it has been the strength and peace policy of socialism. If the socialist states of Europe were really divided, weak and disrupted, if they were living a constant economic crisis and if they were militarily inferior--as the imperialists would like them to be--then the NATO forces would long since have attacked.

The steps for detente and disarmament did not come from NATO. All constructive proposals and practical steps for peace, for the creation of a collective security system in Europe, have emanated from the Soviet Union and the states allied in the Warsaw Pact. The Western powers even failed to respond to many of them. They rejected and undermined most of them--I recall such proposals as the one to refrain from boosting armed forces for the duration of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

NATO's reaction to the peace initiative submitted by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin is to be assessed as especially characteristic. NATO's answer to the withdrawal of Soviet troop contingents from the GDR, and the offer to stop the exchange of Soviet medium-range missiles, was the Brussels decision on the deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in West Europe.

Instead, NATO has created or fanned crisis situations. It has carried out both overt and covert preparations for aggression, systematically and to an extent that is truly unique in the war and military annals of the exploiter society.

[Question] How have the Warsaw Pact and its military organization, the united armed forces, complied with their tasks for the collective protection of socialism and the securing of peace in the past 25 years?

[Answer] Our alliance came into being in answer to the inclusion of the FRG in NATO. At that time, the Western powers wanted to crush the GDR and then the other socialist states of Europe. Any attempt to move closer to those goals and to stage military conflicts in Europe were thwarted by the high combat-readiness of the Soviet Army and the armed forces allied with it.

Comprehensive efforts were necessary both by the supreme commander of the united armed forces and his staff, and by the national army leaderships in order to achieve this. The organization, equipment, training and deployment of those parts of the armies of the allied countries belonging to the united armed forces, were uniformly arranged, corresponding to the decisions of the political consultative committee, the highest leadership body of the socialist alliance.

Uniform norms for training or the achievement of higher levels of combat readiness, uniform criteria in assessing inspections and checks, exchanges of experience in all fields of military life, comradely competition in training and leisure time, the passing on of results of innovators and rationalizers, the exchange of experience and inventions in military science and military technology--all that leads to the unity and cohesion of the socialist fraternal armies, which is of decisive significance for the high defense capability of socialism.

All this applies to the neighbor regiments--for example the group of Soviet forces in Germany and the National People's Army--to the fighter plane wings--for instance the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Polish Army--and the Military Council of the united armed forces, the technical committee and the Committee of Defense Ministers. The main directions of further development and the main tasks in training and improvement of combat capability are discussed and decided during the meetings of these bodies.

This coordination of efforts, and the selfless passing on of experience by the Soviet Army as one of the mightiest and most experienced socialist armies, has enabled our armies to achieve and maintain such a level of combat strength and readiness as leaves NATO no prospects at all of succeeding in any military adventure, let alone a wider conflict.

Our Strength Lies in Leadership by the Party

Outside Europe, too, however--be it in the Near or Middle East, in Indochina or Central America--the existence of the collective socialist military power has a restraining effect on the Pentagon strategists and their plans for world domination. It suffices to consider how much more difficult the struggle of the peoples of Indochina, Cuba, the liberation movements of Africa would have been if it were not for the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army, the united armed forces and their ability to keep the main groupings of the imperialist armies in check and prevent them from unleashing a worldwide nuclear-missile war or massive attacks with mass destruction weapons on individual states. It requires no special imagination to picture the fate of the world population if the united socialist military power did not stand behind the CPSU's peace program, behind the policy of our fraternal parties and allied states.

Much more could be said on the content, forms and methods of the collective defense of our socialist achievements, on the very successful cooperation of our united armed forces.

The GDR and its armed forces, too, have taken and still are taking their share in the peace-preserving steps of the Soviet Union and our coalition. They have grown in this alliance, especially thanks to the aid of our Soviet brothers in arms, and at all times they have met their special responsibility in central Europe, the path of NATO's main thrust.

I would like to single out one factor from the wealth of all those determining the good balance of the collective securing of peace over 25 years. This is the fact that in all countries of our alliance, combat-strong Marxist-Leninist parties are at the top of the workers class and the other working people. Their affiliation with the CPSU, their trust in the historic role of the Soviet Union, their collective action in the spirit of proletarian internationalism have been and still are the principal prerequisite, the inexhaustible source of strength of all collective military efforts, too.

Cooperation Within the Coalition Is Being Further Expanded

In this lies the guarantee for the uniform and creative application of Lenin's teachings on the defense of the socialist fatherland; for the meaningful use of the socialist advantages, the moral potentials and the economic resources of the socialist society in the service of national defense; for a realistic and calm evaluation of the military dangers emanating from the imperialist camp; and for joint principles in leadership and training, armament and organization of the socialist armed forces. And last but not least, there are hundreds of thousands of communists in the fraternal armies who form the irreplacable leadership strength which first and foremost forges the moral rectitude of our army members, their combat will and their confidence in victory.

[Question] How do you, Comrade Minister, assess the demands on the GDR's national defense and the communists' responsibility in raising the defense capability in the coming years?

[Answer] In view of the dangerous development in the NATO bloc, which I have already outlined, there is no other way than to increase military vigilance and boost the effectiveness of all our own and all collective measures for protection and security. Comrade Erich Honecker clearly and unequivocally stated this at the 11th Central Committee meeting, and in his speech to the first kreis secretaries meeting. Everything possible is being done, he said, "in order to guarantee the security of our countries in all respects." We must not permit the NATO forces any significant edge with new weapons systems in any field of equipment or in the troops' skill in handling them.

This requires us to counteract in good time any increase in the aggressive readiness of the NATO armies, especially the Bundeswehr and the U.S. Army. Considerable efforts are necessary in order to achieve this, not only on the part of the socialist armed forces, but also in many other areas of our socialist society.

The possibilities have grown--in the economic, scientific-technical and organizational field, too--for an even more effective and better coordinated action of our republic and our alliance in the fields of foreign, military and security affairs. Those responsible in the various fields of national defense, and all members of our party too, are faced with the task of systematically increasing cooperation possibilities within the alliance.

The National People's Army must make an even more comprehensive, swifter and more rational use of the experiences gained by the fraternal armies, especially the Soviet Army. It must master its own weapons to the highest degree in order to be able to cancel out the opponents' weapons.

It must open up further reserves of higher combat strength and readiness by a higher level of training and education. This means above all that the staffs and troops must be taught to cooperate even better within the coalition--be it in marches, in their protective function [sicherstellung] or in the various types of combat.

A higher defense readiness of the republic, however, is also linked with a series of consequences in all spheres of our society. First and foremost, it means greater responsibility for the schoolteachers, the party and social organizations, all educators of our youth, for the formation of socialist personalities who have a clear perception about who is friend and who is foe, personalities capable of asserting themselves in a combative spirit as patriots and internationalists under conditions of an aggravated ideological class struggle. We want to achieve an even more effective socialist paramilitary training, premilitary training and civil defense. Our party's basic organizations are striving to secure a regular supply of recruits for military careers, especially in enterprises and in our educational establishments. A conscious sense of responsibility for the cause of national defense on the part of the party and FDJ organizations, the leading organs of the state and the economy, the working people and the cultural workers, means that every functionary, every citizen, but first and foremost every member and candidate member of the SED, must be capable of doing the following: realistically assessing the military-political situation, knowing the requirements of individual fields of national defense and taking them into account in one's own work as far as possible, striving for cooperation, planning and implementing it, and fulfilling all responsibilities as allies conscientiously and to a high standard.

The Enemy Stands No Chance in the Future, Either

All these are indispensable reserves which we have to open up even more single-mindedly, with more knowledge and more dedication in the future. It is the deep meaning of Lenin's ideas on collective protection of socialism that it is borne by the conscious cooperation of its citizens. We owe it to Lenin's legacy and to our responsibilities as allies that no enemy of socialism will stand a chance against our republic in the future, either.

CEMA SESSION ON OIL, GAS HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU251908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1980--The 52nd session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Oil and Gas Industry was held in Bucharest over April 22-25, 1980. The session was attended by delegations of the CMEA member countries and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The participants in the session were cordially greeted, on behalf of the Romanian Government, by the Romanian chief delegate to the commission, Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the commission. The Soviet chief delegate made an exposition on the 110th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin. During the session, examined were collaboration questions deriving from the complex programme of further deepening and improving the collaboration and development of socialist economic integration, and from the special long-term programme of collaboration in the domain of fuel, energy and raw materials, as well as the preparation stage of some conventions on collaboration in oil and gas industry. The commission approved the plan of technical-scientific collaboration among the CMEA member countries in oil and gas industry for the 1981-1985 period, and the proposals of collaboration in environmental protection and improvement. Examined were also questions of the many-sided collaboration among the CMEA member countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in oil and gas industry. The session was held in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZHIVKOV SYRIA VISIT

AU281310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 80 pp 1,7

[Text of "Joint Bulgarian-Syrian Communique" on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the Syrian Arab Republic from 21-24 April 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov paid an official and friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the head of a party and government delegation 21-24 April.

The Bulgarian president placed a wreath on the martyrs monument and visited the liberated town of Al-Qunaytirah where he was acquainted with the premeditated, total destruction carried out by Israeli forces when they withdrew from the town. He denounced these barbaric acts.

The guest president also visited several industrial establishments, historic and cultural sites and got acquainted with some of Syria's achievements. The Bulgarian president received a warm and cordial welcome at all the places he visited in expression of the friendly feelings the Syrian Arab people harbor for the Bulgarian people.

The two presidents held a series of meetings and talks in a cordial atmosphere and mutual understanding. The talks and meetings focused on bilateral relations and several current international issues of mutual interest, particularly the situation in the Middle East.

On the Syrian side, the talks were attended by Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command member and prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ba'th Party Command member, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Walid Hamdun, Ba'th Party Command member and deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Ba'th Party Command member and deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Muhammad al-Atrash, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources; Dr Hamdi Musawkar, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; and 'Abd ar-Razzak Shakir, Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

On the Bulgarian side, the talks were attended by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council; Georgi Pavlov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian side to the joint Bulgarian-Syrian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; and Stefan Mitev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Syria.

The Bulgarian president highly evaluated the successes scored by the Syrian people in all fields, the role the Syrian Arab Republic is playing to achieve Arab unity and Syria's continuing struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

The Syrian president highly evaluated the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, Bulgaria's constructive policy in bolstering international peace and security and developing cooperation in the Balkans area, Europe and the world. The Syrian president also stressed the importance of the celebrations to be held on the occasion of Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary in 1981.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction the development of Syrian-Bulgarian relations and stressed the need for these relations to continue and develop in all fields, particularly on the level of the cordial ties that exist between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the BCP.

The two presidents positively appraised existing economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that the volume of trade exchanged between them has multiplied in past years and that the joint Syrian-Bulgarian committee has played an effective role in this field.

The two presidents pointed out that the current continued progress in the two countries provides new capabilities for cooperation in the trade and economic fields. They asserted that the protocol for developing the technical, scientific and economic cooperation signed during the visit would give new momentum to expanding economic and trade relations between the two countries. Agreement has been reached to exchange government economic delegations until the end of 1980 with the aim of defining and tackling various trade and economic cooperation topics.

On the occasion, the following documents have been signed:

1. Protocol for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

2. Protocol for 1980-81 trade.

3. Program for the 1980-81 scientific and cultural exchange.

While reviewing the current international situation, the presidents noted with satisfaction the identity or closeness of their countries' positions on current principal international issues. They reiterated their determination to continue work to consolidate international security and peace, to achieve complete, all-round disarmament, to achieve international detente and to liquidate the hotbeds of tension in the various areas of the world.

In their talks, the two presidents attached special importance to the situation in the Arab area and its serious developments, strongly condemning the separate deals and capitulatory solutions that have been reached with the active participation of the United States. These are represented by the Camp David accords, the separate peace treaty and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. All of these are directed against the Arab nation's rights and interests. They firmly condemned Israeli practices, particularly its violation of the Arab cultural and historical features, its tyrannical and oppressive measures, its violation of human rights, its acts of racial discrimination, its eviction of the Arab citizens from the occupied Arab territories and setting up of Israeli settlements.

The two presidents expressed their solid conviction that what is taking place within the framework of the Camp David accords under the pretext of the so-called self-rule will not achieve the firm and national rights of the Palestinian people. Rather they are aimed at disavowing these rights and entrenching Israeli occupation of these territories by means of legalizing Israel's settlements in these territories.

The two presidents asserted that a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem and its core--the Palestinian issue--can only be achieved by the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and by realizing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future, to set up their independent state on their national soil and to return to their homeland in accordance with the UN resolutions. [paragraph continues]

They expressed their conviction that this solution cannot be achieved without the participation of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this regard, the two presidents pointed out the importance of solidarity and unity in the Arab ranks in order to confront and abort the imperialist-Zionist plots and schemes that are taking place with the collusion of the Egyptian regime against the Arab nation. They expressed their support for the Arab summit conferences' resolutions. The Bulgarian side took this opportunity to express its special appreciation for the efforts Syria has exerted and is still exerting in this regard.

The two presidents expressed their high appreciation for the resolutions adopted by the successive conferences of the steadfastness and confrontation front. Following its fourth conference in Tripoli on 13 April 1980, the front has moved to the stage of practically implementing these resolutions.

The two presidents expressed their firm conviction that consolidating solidarity and unity of work among the Arab progressive and national forces and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between these forces and the Soviet Union and the other socialist bloc countries acquire a special significance in the current complicated international situation. The Syrian side expressed its thanks for these countries' continued support for the Arab nation in its struggle to liberate its land and regain its rights.

In reviewing current developments in Lebanon, the two presidents condemned Israel's continued aggressive acts against Lebanon, its continued intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs and its persistent attempts to prevent national reconciliation.

The two presidents expressed their concern over the increased international tension. They reiterated their joint determination to continue their struggle by the side of all progressive forces and the peace-loving forces that are hostile to imperialism in order to entrench and strengthen detente and in order to establish world peace and security.

The two presidents agreed on the need to take real measures on disarmament according to the principles of equal and balanced security. In this respect they pointed out the necessity to implement the SALT II agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. They expressed their concern over the NATO decision to produce and install new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The two presidents referred to the need to implement all chapters of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, considering it to be a long-range working program. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming Madrid meeting will be held in a constructive atmosphere so that its work may be successful. In this respect, they stressed the close relationship between security in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. They agreed on the need to act to make the Mediterranean basin an area of peace and to remove foreign military bases from this area.

The two presidents stressed the need to pursue the international community's efforts for the establishment of a new world economic order that will be based on justice and equal economic relations among countries. The two presidents also expressed support for the developing countries' efforts to achieve economic independence, exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources and use these resources for their people's progress and service.

The two presidents expressed support for the nonaligned movement, evaluated its role in achieving international detente, its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and its efforts to bolster national independence and social progress of the peoples and maintain international security and peace.

The two presidents praised the Iranian revolution whose objective is to save the Iranian people from exploitation and slavery in all forms. They denounced the aggressive and provocative U.S. policy toward Iran and current U.S. attempts to entrench the U.S. imperialist military presence in the Middle East, the Arab Gulf, and the Indian Ocean in collaboration with world Zionism and the Egyptian regime. This constitutes a threat not only to the independence, freedom and natural resources of the area but also to international peace and security.

The two presidents stressed the need to respect the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's desire to protect the homeland, the safety of its territories and its nonalignment. They denounced the misleading campaign the imperialist forces are waging against it.

The two presidents expressed their continued support for national liberation movements which are still struggling to save their people from colonialism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa.

They declared their firm support for the just struggle waged by the people of Namibia and the natives in the racist Republic of South Africa. They welcomed the victory achieved by the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and the declaration of its independence.

The two presidents stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of the UN role in the establishment of world peace and security based on strict respect for the principles and goals of this world organization by all states.

The two presidents highly appreciated the results of the visit of the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council chairman to Syria and expressed their conviction that this visit will play an important role in strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Todor Zhivkov expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality and friendly reception he was accorded by President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people during his visit.

BCP Central Committee First Secretary and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov extended to President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, an invitation for an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later time.

ZHIVKOV THANKS AL-ASAD FOR HOSPITALITY DURING SYRIAN VISIT

JN241456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a cable of greetings following his departure to President Hafiz al-Asad. The following is the text of the cable.

Upon leaving Syrian land, I would like to thank you again for the warm reception accorded me and my delegation during our visit to your country. I am taking away with me the best impressions about our meetings and discussions from your hospitable country and your brave people.

I would like to express again my happiness with the results of the visit which comes as a new factor in strengthening comprehensive cooperation between our countries in the interests of our friendly people, for the good of our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the sake of peace and social progress all over the world.

I wish you further success in shouldering your responsibilities in achieving prosperity and welfare for the friendly Syrian people.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON VANCE RESIGNATION, RESCUE MISSION

Vance Resignation Noted

LD281759 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The American President, Jimmy Carter, today accepted the resignation of the secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. His present deputy, Warren Christopher, has been appointed the acting secretary of state. Vance's reservations against President Carter's foreign policy were given as the main reason for his resignation. According to news agency reports a high-ranking White House official has confirmed that Vance was against the military attempt to free the American hostages in Tehran.

Despite the abortive military attempt to free the hostages in Tehran, the Carter administration has not given up plans to solve the dispute with Iran by military force. The presidential national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has threatened on television that a further military action is not excluded. He also tried to intimidate U.S. allies, especially in the EEC, and called on them to show full solidarity with the U.S. diplomatic and political sanctions against Iran. Meanwhile, the United States has begun to strengthen its military presence off the coast of Iran. The aircraft carrier Constellation, with six support ships, today sailed into the Indian Ocean. Tomorrow another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and two nuclear-powered cruisers are expected to arrive there.

Carter Assailed Over Resignation

LD282335 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Cyrus Vance, secretary of state of the United States: This reality which lasted for 3 and ½ years is no longer true. The 63-year old deliberate politician--one of the few representatives of the U.S. leadership who thinks realistically, and who, when taking a stand, does not act under the influence of passion--resigned today. The resignation was accepted this evening by the President, and Warren Christopher, Vance's deputy, has been appointed acting secretary of state.

Why the resignation? Because he has had fundamental reservations about the official foreign policy conducted by President Carter, and because he sharply opposed the military attempt to rescue the American hostages in Tehran. He has also been the main enemy in the eyes of the aggressive Zbigniew Brzezinski, to whom he represented an obvious obstacle in his attempts to achieve his far-from-modest goals. At present the President's adviser for national security matters is, no doubt, the most pleased of all, because just like his predecessor Henry Kissinger, he has not made secret the fact that he would like to throw the secretary of state from the saddle and to take control of the foreign policy executive apparatus. He who is not suitable must get out of the way! Let us remember Andrew Young, a political corpse today, and the reprimand given to his successor in the United Nations.

This is the seventh change in Carter's government, and if the secretary of state had not come forward with the resignation himself, the number one man in the White House would have arrived at this alternative, and very soon. He has to protect interests, but whose--his own, adviser Brzezinski, those of the military-industrial complex or the Zionist lobby in Washington? That is the question.

And the direct reaction today from the ranks of the preelection Democrats in Carter's "home" territory? A presidential candidate, [name indistinct], has said: Carter should withdraw his candidacy. The Western partners can see, through their press, the mediocrity of the top representative of the United States. They can say: Here is our Jimmy again, with yet another foreign number. The fiasco of the punitive expedition to Iran last Friday characterizes this well, and it also characterizes well the still closer atmosphere of the approaching presidential elections.

Carter Called 'Irresponsible'

AU281045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 7

[Dusan Povensky commentary: "Irresponsible Adventure"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter gave an order for an adventurous military operation whose alleged objective was to liberate the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Thus, he went from threats over to a military intervention. Although Carter--after the collision of U.S. military aircraft that were to carry out the action--decided to call off the operation, an acute danger of further interventions continues.

In a television speech broadcast by U.S. stations on Friday, Carter admitted that the operation was his personal decision. Hence what is involved is not an ill-considered action by one of the U.S. generals but a decision taken at the highest level.

That provocative action shows that Carter, in whose hands is concentrated the decision-making about the weightiest issues of U.S. policy including the deployment of an immense military potential, is a politician whom even America's allies describe as an unpredictable gambler. That was confirmed again when he took a dangerous and adventurous step that jeopardizes peace in an area as sensitive as the Near and Middle East.

The world's public shares the view about the unauthorized holding of U.S. diplomats, but at the same time unequivocally warned the United States against a military solution of the Iranian-American crisis whose real substance is the sins committed by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian people. The crisis that has come into being in that sensitive part of the world must be resolved not by force but by peaceful means. Threatening with force, or even employing force, as happened now, creates dangerous hotbeds of a war conflict.

Carter again showed himself to be a politician who does not want to resolve aggravated critical situations with proper consideration and who is trying to drag his West European allies into his dangerous and risky policy. Irresponsible decisions on issues concerning world peace--that is a typical feature of his policy. On the eve of the action, the British DAILY EXPRESS commented on Carter's policy by saying that "panic is not a substitute for patience." With that, it expressed what an increasing number of people in the United States and outside it are thinking.

Let us have a look at how the White House kept on aggravating the already tense situation. On 7 April it announced further sanctions against Iran: the breaking of diplomatic relations, an embargo on U.S. exports, the closing of the U.S. entry points to Iranian citizens and the blocking of Iranian assets in the United States. At the same time Carter threatened not to exclude a "military solution," and the United States is also openly preparing for it. Stationed in the Persian Gulf is the greatest concentration of U.S. naval and air forces since the end of the Vietnam War. [paragraph continues]

Aboard the vessels are not only airplanes and other weapons but also nuclear bombs. All that is a grave threat to peace.

The United States' Western European allies are now reacting to that adventurous U.S. experiment with uneasiness--and with justification. From the event which literally threw the world into a tempest they are drawing the first necessary conclusion that President Carter's irresponsible step puts them into a situation that directly jeopardizes their interests.

Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world can again, and rightly so, see that the current U.S. Government dangerously threatens the world's most priceless commodity--peace.

Carter's Motives, Actions Criticized

AU281129 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Apr 80 p 7

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "The Commentator's View"]

[Text] One could scarcely find a statesman matching U.S. President J. Carter in the frequency of his references to humanity, right, honor, morals and the like. It was no different yesterday when he tried to justify before the television cameras the failed adventurous military operation in Iran, which he himself sanctioned. The question is whether it could have been successful at all and whether it was not, in fact, a provocation that primarily would have caused the death of the U.S. hostages and hundreds and thousands of other people and would then would have served the United States as a pretext for conducting a more extensive military intervention against Iran?! [ending punctuation as published] The moralist Carter is thus capable of driving a big part of the world to the brink of a military conflict but at the same time he is not willing to frankly admit that for decades the United States had been upholding and supporting the shah's monarchist regime which had blatantly violated human rights and had driven Iran into a deep crisis. He does not want to do even the minimum Iran is asking him to do and which might lead to a normalization in Iranian-American relations; on the contrary, he incites and provokes tension and violence.

He is allegedly concerned with the honor of the United States hostages. However, cynical reflections are leaking from the U.S. administration circles to the effect that the lives of the hostages are not "too big a price," considering the opportunity provided by their captivity to enhance the United States' "power prestige" by means of a military operation. After all, during air clashes, as they argue, many more than "just" 50 people die in a single moment. This attitude is in line with secret report for the U.S. House of Representatives, quoted by the Washington POST, stating that last year Carter, notwithstanding unambiguous warnings, quite consciously provoked the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He had at his disposal exact reports on what would happen if he agreed to the shah's coming to the United States. U.S. banking circles, especially Chase Manhattan Bank, needed a pretext for freezing the large Iranian assets in the United States and Carter wanted to present himself as a champion of crisis management. His hazardous act and its disgraceful failure in Iran will certainly not earn him such a reputation in the world.

Perhaps the most incredible aspect of the whole affair is that as early as yesterday people from the U.S. espionage service CIA dared to say that the attempts to use U.S. military force in Iran will continue. That is a warning and a notification to the world that the U.S. political leadership is unreliable and far from being up to the co-responsibility it bears for the fate of peace.

LEADERS GREET KARMAL ON AFGHANISTAN'S NATIONAL DAY

AU281336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of Afghan National Day--the 2d anniversary of the April revolution. The telegram states, among other things:

The victory of the April revolution in 1978 achieved by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan created the prerequisites for the construction of a new society, based on the principles of social justice and progress, in the country. It made it possible for the Afghan people to assume an active role at the side of the forces of peace and progress in the struggle for strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The working people of the CSSR, who experienced the hard period of the struggle against fascism and imperialist reaction, sincerely rejoice at the results achieved by your country in implementing the revolutionary program of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are firmly at the side of the brave Afghan people in its struggle against the attacks of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction in the defense of the revolutionary gains, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country. We welcome and fully support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at the development of relations of peaceful cooperation with all states in the region, based on the principles of equality, confidence and noninterference in internal affairs.

We highly value the fact that the relations of friendship and mutual Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation are developing successfully. We assure you, esteemed Comrade Karmal, the telegram goes on to say, that the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people, side by side with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to firmly support the heroic struggle of the Afghan people and are prepared to further promote the friendship and cooperation between our parties and states, to the benefit of the people of both our countries, in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

CHNOUPEK, AFGHANISTAN'S BURNA ADDRESS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD232306 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--A ceremonial meeting marking the second anniversary of the national and democratic revolution in Afghanistan was held here Wednesday by the Central Committee of the National Front and the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations.

The event was attended by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Deputy Chairman of the National Front Tomas Travenicek, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia Miloslav Vacik, Afghan Charge d'Affaires Rabbani Burna and other officials, as well as Afghan citizens living in Czechoslovakia.

Rabbani Burma stated that imperialist forces at the head with the U.S., with the help of expansionist Chinese leaders and international reaction, did everything to suppress the liberation movement in Afghanistan from the beginning of the victory of the revolution. They tried to use various forms, especially to influence the party and the government through Hafizollah Amin.

Rabbani Burna stressed that the Afghan Democratic Republic supports the policy of peace, detente and disarmament. As a United Nations member it backs the struggle for human rights and the liberation movement of oppressed nations.

"The Afghan Democratic Republic exerts efforts for disputes between neighbouring states Iran, Pakistan and China to be solved by talks and for good climate to be thus created for an honourable solution of any contradictions and misunderstandings," he said.

The charge d'affaires stressed that Afghanistan needs peace and friendship with all states in pushing through the aims of the April revolution.

Czechoslovakia welcomed the Afghan revolution two years ago and highly appreciates the policy of the people's Government of Afghanistan, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stated at Wednesday's meeting commemorating the anniversary.

Czechoslovakia also highly appreciates the all-round political, economic and moral assistance Afghanistan is being granted by the Soviet Union, and especially the decision of the Soviet Government to meet the request of the Afghan Government and grant it selfless assistance, including military assistance, which has the sole aim of helping the Afghan people defend the revolution against external aggressive attack.

The minister underlined the significance of the truly internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union provided at the request of the Afghan Government and stressed:

"The hysteria unleashed by the imperialists over the Afghanistan affairs is a mere pretext which is to justify the turn which has occurred in the foreign policy of the United States and other NATO states, a turn towards complicating the international situation, undermining the process of detente, stepping up attempts to gain military superiority over socialist countries. Imperialism, and mainly its American branch, has thus started a new attack on peace and the rights of nations, and this aggressive onslaught has no episode or regional character tied to Afghanistan."

Minister Chnoupek voiced Czechoslovakia's support for the Afghan Government's rejection of the West European plan for a so-called neutralization of Afghanistan.

"Neither the questions of the country's international (?ties), nor those of the social system nor the composition of the Afghan Government can be subject of negotiations, but only problems concerning the halting of external interference, especially armed interference," he stated.

The minister spoke about the development of relations between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak-Afghan Friendship Committee has recently been set up and preparations for the establishment of an Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship society are now being made. He reviewed economic cooperation with Afghanistan in which Czechoslovakia takes a leading place behind the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia wants to closely cooperate with Afghanistan also in education, culture, science and health service, is granting it an increasing number of scholarships and expanding possibilities for upgrading the qualification of Afghan citizens in Czechoslovak enterprises, the minister stated.

He noted with satisfaction that the two countries have identical views on all major international issues and that the goals and aspirations of their nations are close, despite big geographic distance.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS PRAGUE IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV 23 APRIL

Fojtik, Havlin Speeches

LD232202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee is on the agenda of an all-state aktiv of leading workers in the ideological sphere which opened in Prague today. The meeting was opened and is chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Jan Fojtik stressed in his speech that the importance of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee resides in the fact that it precisely defined the position and the present and future tasks of the ideological front and its duties in connection with and taking into account our political and economic situation. Ideological work must be an indivisible part of the contents of political, directing and organizational work of the party, the socialist state and organizations of the National Front and [few words indistinct] must represent the key point of all their activities. This close interrelation of political-educational and ideological work with political and directing work is one of the main conditions of effectiveness of propaganda and management and is also a fundamental demand. Our propaganda must deal responsibly with the relation between specialized management of the national economy and the activity and creative initiative of working people, especially with factors positively influencing this relationship and strengthening people's confidence in the policy of the CPCZ.

Comrade Jan Fojtik then spoke in detail about the historic task of political-educational work and the shaping of socialist man. He also spoke about the need to overcome existing shortcomings in propaganda and agitation. It is necessary to help mobilize the forces of the party and the society in solving problems and tasks for the further development of socialism. Propaganda and agitation must arm our man with all that he needs to wage a victorious struggle for what is new, and against self-indulgence, apathy and all that is backward.

He recalled that the principledness of our policy is an axis around which all propaganda is to revolve. He also analyzed the aims and contents of propaganda and education and stressed the importance of a comprehensive approach to the education of working people. Comrade Jan Fojtik further stated that propaganda must intensify its work in explaining our rich history, our place in the family of socialist countries, the roles of Russia and the USSR in our modern history, the profound roots of our relations, and contribute to strengthening the truly fraternal relations between the peoples of both our countries. This is not a matter for occasional anniversaries only. It is in our vital interest. To teach thinking in a class, internationalist and truly patriotic way is an exceptionally important and basic task of our propaganda.

Comrade Fojtik devoted the next part of his speech to the standards of agitation, which is at the core of mass political work. The party can fulfill its mission of a vanguard in society only under the condition that its policy is well understood by working people and that they fulfill it actively. An important role in this area has to be played by the personal example and by the united approach of communists, the rich activity of party organizations, of the broad aktiv of agitators and social organizations.

In this connection Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also paid attention to party education and to the improvement of the system of training of the ideological aktiv.

An irreplaceable place in political-educational and ideological work is occupied by our mass media, continued Comrade Jan Fojtik. In their day-to-day influence on millions of our citizens, the press, radio and television play a significant part in the creating a favorable political, economic and social climate, in forming public opinion, in the growth of the social consciousness of the broadest strata of our people. We must constantly keep in mind the ideological aspects of the content, purpose and meaning of our influence--that is, the mobilization of working people to fulfill tasks which necessitate their conscious activity and initiatives, a creative thinking, an attitude of innovators, a determination and will to overcome obstacles and fulfill one's duties. It is necessary for the standards of the mass media to correspond to the rising levels of education and culture, and to the demands of our people and their multifarious interests.

It is also necessary to think more seriously about economic publicity, continued Comrade Jan Fojtik. Economic publicity must, in all its complexity, truthfully reflect the struggle of the party and people for the implementation of the economic policy of the party. Exacting tasks confront the mass media in the course of fulfilling the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government on the measures to perfect the system of planned management of the national economy. One of the key tasks for the mass media, said Comrade Jan Fojtik, is also the explanation of foreign political problems and of propaganda and counter propaganda activities in this sphere. He also placed great emphasis on a further perfection of the management of the work in the press, radio and television and the increased responsibility of publishers.

Comrade Josef Havlin stressed that the further development of socialism in Czechoslovakia is unthinkable without people who are politically, morally and skillfully prepared. The great tasks which we face in all spheres of social activity, the complexity of which will increase in future years, cannot be implemented without the full utilization of the knowledge and qualification of our people. He said that the history of our party did not know a period in which the leadership of the party, regional and district committees had, with such consistency, dealt with questions of education of the people, above all the young generation, as has been carried out in the last decade.

He emphasized that the entire sphere of education is an important part of the ideological sphere. Young people already at school have to learn and convince themselves that the building of a socialist society gives them great scope for the implementation of all their abilities, and that none other than a socialist society is able to guarantee them the safeguarding of the implementation of all their ideals. The most important problem of our schools, Comrade Havlin went on, is the education in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism. We have to ensure that our young people, as early as during their school years, master communist party policy and endorse it fully and so that they understand its revolutionary character. This also means teaching them to analyze soberly and logically individual phenomena in society, to ensure that both in their lives and work they observe consistently the scientific world view and, from these positions, draw the necessary conclusions in making further decisions.

Comrade Josef Havlin paid great attention to the role and mission of teachers. In this connection he underlined the necessity that they are armed with knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist methodology enabling the scientific penetration into fundamentally complex ideological, political, economic and other questions. This is an especially important task at present when we have to intensify the offensive and convincing aspect of our ideological work.

The aim is not to let anyone in our country or abroad doubt that socialism in Czechoslovakia is irrevocable, that our relations and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are permanent, and that the struggle for lasting peace is our program.

Despite the still broader educational care of the socialist society, the family has an irreplaceable place in forming the character and moral features of youth, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee continued. The work of family and school should progress in the same direction and should supplement one another. It is exceptionally important, he said, to educate youth for work and values which are created by work. A program of the social-scientific front aims at the solution of key questions of our time. We expect from social sciences, Comrade Josef Havlin said, a significant theoretical contribution to the ideological struggle, for the education of the personality of socialist man. At present, when our country is being subjected to still stronger ideological attacks of enemies from abroad, the social sciences face exceptionally responsible tasks of a world outlook, ideological and cultural-educational character. It will be necessary to subject to fundamental criticism the latest forms of bourgeois and revisionist ideology. This struggle cannot be separated from the tasks connected with the management of social processes in building a socialist society.

Comrade Josef Havlin later devoted his address to problems in culture and art and their irreplaceable role in the entire process of building an advanced socialist society. Our artists, he said, are united by the knowledge of unity with the people, the knowledge of a shared participation and responsibility for the further development of socialism. From this comes the source of the real values which enrich the spiritual life of our working people.

There exist serious problems in our artistic criticism. Its urgent task is to more deeply analyze manifestations, trends and the logical development of the current artistic process, to contribute to the strengthening of Leninist principles of party-mindedness in culture. We need an artistic criticism which favors working man and his struggles, which is up to standard from a specialized and political point of view, which is led by love for art and, at the same, is irreconcilable to all which is foreign to socialist culture.

Comrade Josef Havlin also spoke about the development of cultural needs and interests of the young generation. He noted that especially in the field of social entertainment, manifestations are taking place which can no longer be passed over with a so-called patient understanding. We are not against our young people having fun, or against forms of entertainment to correspond to their age, but we cannot be reconciled with the fact that under the slogan "to be in the stream and trend of world developments," the door is being opened to excesses which not only have nothing in common with culture, but in essence are entirely foreign to our traditions.

Our activity connected with the education of socialist man and ideological influences, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee said in conclusion, is work serving historical progress.

In the discussion at the state-wide aktiv of leading workers in the ideological field, a speech was made by academician Ladislav Stoll on questions of patriotism and internationalism, and on the role of literature and art in the struggle against petit bourgeois individualism and other relics in the minds of people.

Zdenek Horeni, deputy editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO, stressed in particular the task of maximally contributing the pages of the press organ of the party to the socialist education of working people and the fulfillment of economic tasks.

The implementation of the leading role of the party, the training and education of journalists and the raising of the effectiveness of the influence of the Czechoslovak radio was the subject of the speech by Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak radio. Stress on organizational, mass political and cultural-educational work of organs and organizations of the National Front was made by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia.

The main tasks of Czechoslovak television in connection with the 15th session of the party Central Committee, with stress laid on connections between propaganda and practice and the reality of economic policy, were summed up by Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak television.

Milan Matous, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the party Central Committee devoted his speech to experiences in the fulfillment of the unified program of social sciences after the 15th party congress and scientific research of ideological struggle problems.

Propaganda directed abroad, the raising of its aggressiveness, the disseminating of truth about Socialist Czechoslovakia, the forms of responsible work of the Orbis Press Agency, were discussed by its general director, Vladimir Vipler. Jiri Purs, central director of Czechoslovak film, paid attention to disseminating the themes and quality of artistic work in film producing as well as to the need of raising its ideological standards.

Bilak Concluding Speech

LD232230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] At the end of the discussion at the Prague all-state aktiv of leading workers in the ideological sphere, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered a speech.

He said that this meeting has shown that we are aware of the importance of political-educational and ideological work and its firm link with practical tasks of the building of an advanced society, as was set by the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. To all the successes we have achieved in building socialism, our ideological front has contributed greatly. However, ideological workers must never be satisfied. We must note the complexities of the present as witnessed by the sharpening ideological struggle. We must indicate in time and explain, from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, our stands to the most topical internal political and foreign political issues. We know that it is a permanent process which is still more challenging. Education, ideology, all that we are doing to permanently win people over to the policy of the party, for building Socialist Czechoslovakia, cannot and must not be separated from the concrete tasks of building socialism. We must not idealize our work but always bring nearer to our people the real truth. This is connected with all spheres of the national economy, culture, art, all walks of life. We suffer from many, even unnecessary shortcomings in our national economy, Comrade Vasil Bilak continued. We rightly criticize them, and in the same way, with self-criticism, we must look at our work. Many shortcomings and difficulties would not exist if the political-educational work corresponded to present needs. Our ideology and propaganda, as the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed, has to explain, above all, the new phenomena in society, influence education, create public opinion so that the people are aware that it means to be a good manager. And at the same time we must not avoid conflicts, but react everywhere and on each occasion to wrong views, various fables and panic.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, in a later part of his winding-up speech, dealt with some foreign political issues. In this connection he stressed that Czechoslovakia is a firm link of the socialist community and our foreign policy leans on the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the most consistent guarantee of the development of our homeland. We share a common ideology, common aims and we shall allow no one to disturb this great friendship.

Despite the complexity of the present international situation and the increasing aggressiveness of the United States we know that it is possible to defense world peace. The struggle for peace, which is a major effort, is headed by the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the international progressive and peace-loving forces. We must all the time mobilize our forces to defend and strengthen peace, not only by slogans and words but above all by deeds, by honest work, to create high values and thus achieve a socialist homeland which is truly a strong link of the socialist community. Just as old, dedicated communists implanted in our minds the Marxist-Leninist ideas, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed at the end of his speech, we will do everything possible so that our young generation is inspired by this ideology and that it also advances on the path of socialism and gives all its efforts for the benefit of our country and for building an advanced socialist society.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD242038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress on ideological work was discussed in Prague today at the plenary meeting of the Central Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee. The deliberations were attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee. In the period since the 15th party congress the standards of educational-ideological and mass-political work have risen. However, from the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee have stemmed new, even more demanding tasks. Also of exceptional importance is the assertion of the set of measures for perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980. The results of an experimental check in the region have revealed its efficacy. At the same time, however, it proved that translating the set of measures into practice will be a very exacting and complicated task. It is often hampered by set habits in forms and methods of work and in the minds of people, routine methods, inertia and lack of flexibility of operational management. The Central Bohemian communists pay great attention to ideological work with young people.

Comrade Jan Fojtik voiced appreciation for the businesslike character of the report and of the discussion. He stressed the importance of a conscientious elaboration of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, especially in the implementation of the set of measures for perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980. Comrade Jan Fojtik pointed out the importance of efficacy and the quality of ideological work, which must primarily lead toward an active attitude of people and a mobilization for the solution of problems.

JAKES ADDRESSES EAST SLOVAK REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD242039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the East Slovak Regional CPSL Committee held in Kosice today dealt with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Committee held on livestock production in the years 1976-79 and its further development.

The deliberations were attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan livestock production in the region has risen. The report of the Presidium also pointed out shortcomings which still prevail in cattle reproduction. Comrade Milos Jakes voiced appreciation for the efforts of farmers of the East Slovak region in developing livestock production. He stressed, however, that despite difficult conditions there are still considerable reserves in that field in the region, for improving the quality and organization of work in the fulfillment of tasks.

INDRA ADDRESSES NORTH BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

ID242040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] An expanded plenary meeting of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee held at Usti on Elbe today in the presence of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, reviewed the course and results of the exchange of party membership cards in the region. This important all-party event contributed to a further strengthening of the ideological, organizational and action unity of the North Bohemian regional party organization. In the discussion Comrade Alois Indra voiced appreciation for the North Bohemian regional party organization's contribution to improvements of the quality of work of the CPCZ, especially as regards a closer interrelation in intra-party work, in the fulfillment of electoral programs of the National Front in towns and other localities.

KABRHELOVA ADDRESSES CZECHOSLOVAK WOMEN'S UNION MEETING

ID242016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Summary] The third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women ended in Prague today. "At its close the chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, Marie Kabrhelova, recalled that the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee pledged that women would work consistently for the benefit of the socialist society, and stressed the importance of economic tasks and the role political-educational and mass-political work of the Czechoslovak Union of Women plays in their fulfillment."

KUCERA ADDRESSES SOCIALIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

ID231416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The 12th session of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee was held today. The meeting was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. Bohuslav Kucera, party chairman and vice chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke about the historical experience accumulated during the years of fascist occupation and the struggle of the Czech and Slovak people for freedom and independence. He then pointed to postwar events in which the policy of the National Front was being shaped, a policy which the Czechoslovak Socialist Party has been helping to formulate for the past 32 years.

Bohuslav Kucera stressed that the members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party must step up their activity at their places of work so that the quality and efficiency of their work may help create the resources needed to satisfy the needs of our citizens.

After a discussion the plenary session adopted a resolution and the text of a letter to the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association in which the members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party reaffirmed their determination to continue to develop and intensify their relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and its people.

JAKES ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL PLENUM

LD230258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Representatives of science and of the economic practice from the branches of agriculture, food and forestry met in Prague today at the 14th expanded plenary session of the Czechoslovak agricultural academy. Its work during the past 5-year period was assessed by Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food. He also spoke about the goals of the academy in the coming period. He stressed that it should not merely examine individual problems of scientific and technical developments in agriculture, but share in a creative way and through the whole its research and development base in their active solution.

Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about raising the role of sciences, in the fulfillment of the line of the 15th party congress, in the scientific and technological development of agriculture, the food industry, forestry and water conservation. He noted some important tasks for the scientific and research base, which influences the further development of concentration, specialization and the raising of the effectiveness of agriculture and food industry. He stressed that the problems of rational nutrition must be tackled from the position of self-sufficiency as well as from the viewpoint of the optimal utilization of raw materials, the minimization of waste and the raising of the quality and life of products.

Afterwards, the participants in the meeting adopted a programmatic statement of the Czechoslovak agricultural academy for the next 5-year period. At the close of the meeting, the plenum approved a message of greetings to the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Moscow.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SPRING SOWING PROGRESS--To date, spring crops in the West Slovak region have been sown on 95 percent of the planned area, in the central Slovak region on almost 88 percent, and in the East Slovak region on about 78 percent of the planned area. More than 20,000 hectares still remain to be sown with spring crops. As regards sugar beets, Slovak farmers have planted almost 53,000 hectares, or 89 percent of the planned area. Corn for grain has been sown on 25,000 hectares and corn for silage on more than 5,600 hectares so far. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 23 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR SPRING SOWING FIGURES--In the CSSR to date, the sowing plan of "the most important" spring crops has been fulfilled 86.1 percent and of sugar beets 88.8 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

PENDING HOUSING APPLICATIONS--The 480 housing cooperatives in the Czech Socialist Republic have about 645,000 members and administer some 500,000 housing units, worth Kcs50 billion. About 140,000 applicants for a cooperative apartment are thus still on the waiting list. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Apr 80 p 3 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VANCE RESIGNATION, RESCUE ATTEMPT

Vance Resignation Viewed

DW281120 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1007 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Horst Kaeubler telephone report from Washington]

[Text] Washington is going through turbulent hours, dear listeners. Secretary of State Vance is resigning 3 days after the failure of the U.S. military operation against Iran. This is a demonstrative political decision. Secretary of State Vance opposes the fatal policy of the Carter administration vis-a-vis Iran.

What was still speculation some hours ago is now thickening. Vance lodged a protest against the military interference of the United States in Iran. He is against adventurous operations which would escalate the foreign policy conflicts of the United States. Yet the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state is [word indistinct] than a controversy in the Iran policy of the Carter Cabinet. For quite some time it has not been any secret here in Washington that serious differences exist in the Carter administration over the foreign policy strategy of the United States.

Secretary of State Vance warned against decisions that would have grave consequences for U.S. foreign policy, but the White House increasingly eliminated the U.S. State Department from the decisionmaking process. Granted, the U.S. President criticized his predecessors, Presidents Nixon and Ford, for having usurped foreign policy decisions by violating constitutional norms, yet a similar process of monopolizing foreign policy decisions in the hands of Security Adviser Brzezinski, eliminating the U.S. State Department has more and more clearly taken shape under the Carter administration.

The Carter government is becoming the target of increasing vehement fire 3 days after the adventurous military operation against Iran. The vast majority of the U.S. public comes out against military operations. In view of this criticism, Security Adviser Brzezinski appeared over the weekend on television for 1.2 hour to defend the military operation against Iran. At the same time thousands and thousands of war opponents, civil rights activists, trade union organizations, nuclear arms opponents and environmental organizations came to Washington to convey to President Carter in a mass rally near the White House the unmistakable message: Hands off Iran.

The resignation of Secretary of State Vance 3 days after the abortive military operation against Iran plunges the Carter administration into a serious political crisis, and as people here in Washington are saying at this time, this is the worst that can happen to the Carter administration in the domestic policy field.

U.S. Policy Condemned

LD281842 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Guenter Koch commentary]

[Text] Barely 3 days after the news of the abortive U.S. military action against Iran, U.S. Secretary of State Vance has tendered his resignation. This was reported this morning. He did so not because he had to bear responsibility for this operation and its failure; Carter, it will be recalled, assumed personal responsibility for the operation.

The secretary of state's resignation shows that Carter's military adventure was controversial even inside the U.S. administration: Vance is understood to have opposed this plan. It remains to be seen what induced him, as someone who has so far shared responsibility for Carter's foreign policy, to take this decision. It is not certain if he thought the chance of success was too slight, if he shared the view expressed by the New York TIMES that this action ruthlessly endangered the Americans held in Iran, or if he was afraid of the incalculable international consequences of this aggressive act.

It is and remains a hard fact that the U.S. intervention, contrary to international law, created extremely grave dangers to peace in the world. Many international organizations, parties, politicians and public figures have so described the American action and have emphatically spoken out against a policy that--in its quest to reconquer lost spheres of influence and positions of power by all available means, including sanctions, boycotts, extortion and, now, overt military action--does not shrink from pushing the world to the edge of war.

An even greater cause for concern is the fact that governments, ministers and politicians in West Europe are prepared to show understanding or even sympathy for Washington's act of aggression, as if any show of solidarity for this kind of action were not tantamount to an encouragement for more dangerous adventures, particularly since U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Carter's Security Adviser Brzezinski expressly did not rule out further military operations against Iran.

Not just a few bourgeois newspapers, including those in the FRG, are assiduously analyzing the causes behind the failure of this U.S. act of piracy. Even after the event they admire the spirit and training of the U.S. parachutists. Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG's military commentator, Weinstein, a Nazi general staff officer who excelled as an ardent advocate of U.S. acts of force in Vietnam, said that these crack soldiers from Fort Bragg knew how to die--a fate some of them were not spared.

Regret is being expressed over a fiasco caused by technical failure, but nothing is said about the failure of the men who bore the political responsibility for this enterprise. The question arises: Would the danger to peace which flowed from this act of aggression have been less if it had not ended in failure? Certainly not. On the contrary, it would have further encouraged a policy of threats and of brandishing the stick of military force, and given impetus to all who, by an intensified arms buildup and a switch to open confrontation, are putting in question everything that has so far been achieved along the path of peaceful coexistence.

But to preserve it in the interest of peace and of the people is what matters. As Erich Honecker said in Brandenburg on Saturday, we must prevent mankind from drifting into global nuclear war in the wake of imperialist machinations. That is why people rightly expect all who bear the responsibility of government to resolve issues peacefully by the use of reason and goodwill.

Iranian Reaction Reported

LD252324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Leading Iranian politicians today publicly commented on the U.S. military commando action against Iran. We have been in telephone contact with our correspondent Klaus-Dieter Kroeber in Tehran.

Here is his report:

The population of Tehran expressed their deep-felt indignation in a mass march after their traditional Friday prayers at the U.S. Embassy. Naturally, the shocked reaction among America's allies, who again were not consulted, has been registered here, as has the protest of the Soviet Union which called the action an armed provocation which, as Foreign Minister Gromyko stated in Paris, cannot contribute to a peaceful solution.

Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh this evening condemned most strongly the U.S. military action. He added that, naturally, the strongest possible line would be taken, but in spite of this, the main thing was to preserve calm and this would be done. Now that this U.S. attempt has failed the Iranian people will continue even more strongly its struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Repercussions Assessed

LD262205 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] What is the reaction in the United States to the adventurist policy of the administration in Washington? Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from the capital:

There is only one topic in Washington: The question asked everywhere about the repercussions of the incursion by U.S. Armed Forces into Iran on the position of the U.S. Government at home and abroad. The government is bluntly charged with having lied to the U.S. public. President Carter reiterated a number of times that his government regarded a diplomatic, peaceful settlement with Iran as the best chance. The news that transpires here shows that the Carter administration's Iranian policy was ruled from the start by designs of military intervention. As early as November, 72 hours after the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Marines of the 82nd Airborne Division were flown from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to a secret destination in the Middle East.

U.S commentators in hour-long special telecasts analyzing the abortive military operation against Iran all agree that the credibility of the Carter administration has suffered badly. Even in the congress, where both the Republican and Democratic Parties gave unqualified support to the administration's confrontation policy, there has been some sharp reaction. President Carter is accused of infringing on the War Powers Act. It was passed in the wake of the Vietnam War in order to stop the executive from declaring war on its own. Congressman [name indistinct] has asked for a congressional investigation against President Carter for having ordered a risky and dangerous military operation without informing congressional bodies as prescribed by the act.

Serious fears are being expressed in Washington that the military action against the sovereign Republic of Iran has dealt a serious blow to U.S. relations with her allies in Western Europe and Japan. The Carter administration let its allies believe that the United States would not resort to military action if they supported sanctions against Iran. While Washington pretended to share its partners' fears that any military action would dangerously escalate the conflict, the White House had its plans ready for starting the commando raid on Iran; nor does the White House statement representing the military raid as a humanitarian action change that. Whoever invades a foreign country with Hercules transport planes, military helicopters and Marines is guilty of a grave violation of the sovereignty of an independent state; and precisely that, U.S. commentators are forced to admit, is what happened.

NBC, a major U.S. television network, soberly admitted that the abortive operation against Iran ought to demonstrate to the Carter administration the limits set even for a military power like the United States. It seems as though administration leaders are not prepared to draw the ineluctable conclusions, otherwise it would be unthinkable for Secretary of Defense Brown to tell newsmen at a Pentagon press briefing that military options against Iran will remain open.

Attempt Labeled 'Act of Piracy'

DW281146 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Thomas Silberstein commentary]

[Text] The adventurous U.S. military action against Iran continued to be the subject of political discussion, consultations and commentaries everywhere this weekend because it elucidated at a stroke the dangerousness of the current polity of the U.S. leadership. Listen to Thomas Silberstein on this:

With its unprecedented act of piracy, the U S. Government has recklessly overridden all norms of international law. It has shown once again how adventurous its current policy is which is aimed at confrontation, and now it is also responsible of the death of eight of its own citizens, though one may say that it was a piece of good luck that it was only eight that died owing to the forced premature cancellation of this--as Carter put it--humanitarian mission. One wonders how many people might have died if this insane venture had proceeded to the bitter end as originally planned, which as is now learned, even provided for the utilization of poisonous gas.

President Carter maintained that what mattered to him was the freeing of the U.S. Embassy staff members detained in Tehran. If this really was his concern, he had other, political means. Time and again the Iranian leaders have shown the way Washington could embark on, but this was rejected by the U.S. Government, because what matters to it in reality is something quite different--namely, the continuation of the old policy of Iran's submission to the power policy and profit interests of U.S imperialism which were pursued for decades. What matters to the U.S. military is using Iran as a deployment area against the Soviet Union and the nationally liberated countries of the Near and Middle East. It was precisely for this purpose that the shah was armed with weapons worth many billions of dollars. What is at stake for the U.S. monopolies is Iran's oil, and this all the more so at a time when the oil monopolies are scoring profits as never before. If there is a corresponding profit rate then there is no human law that is not trampled down unscrupulously by capital, Karl Marx wrote more than 100 years ago, and up to now not the slightest bit has changed in this nature of capitalism.

This is why U.S. imperialism has profoundly hated the Iranian people's revolution from its very first day and has tried everything to strangle it. Just now it has been revealed by newspapers in the United States that up to the last moment Washington had tried to stage a military putsch in Iran, if not to save the shah's regime then at least to drown this revolution in blood and to safeguard Iran as a bullwark of U.S. power politics. It is hostility vis-a-vis the Iranian people that is the decisive element in everything that Washington has undertaken against Iran since then.

Friday's onslaught is the culmination of this aggressive U.S. policy against Iran.

This actior at the same time was directed against the security of all people in the region It is a policy which endangers everything that the peoples of the world have built up in a tenacious struggle for detente and for the securing of peace during the past few years and decades.

Reaction from the international public to this act of piracy runs accordingly. Resentment and concern reach from Tokyo to Paris, from New Delhi to London, from Moscow to Havana and even to the United States itself where Secretary of State Vance has just announced his resignation. People are alarmed. The allies of the United States must take notice of their being dragged into rather dangerous adventures and of the fact that once again they have not been informed, let alone consulted.

The Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA writes warningly: "The U.S. President embarks on one insane action after the other," and the paper calls upon Washington to put an end to this madness at long last.

Tudeh Statement Cited

LD281612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, (ADN correspondent)--"The U.S. military attack against Iran is one link in the chain of a comprehensive and dangerous conspiracy against the Iranian revolution and the Iranian Islamic Republic." This is noted by the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party in a statement published today in MARDOM. The objective of that conspiracy is the reestablishment of a regime of exploiters dependent on imperialism.

The party emphasizes that the idea, that the objective of this conspiracy consists only in liberating the detained U.S. Embassy personnel or the consolidation of Carter's position before the U.S. presidential elections, is "incorrect and incomplete." Rather, Iran is in a situation similar to that in 1953 when a democratic government was overthrown by an imperialist conspiracy, thus returning the shah to power.

However, this time imperialism, led by the United States, had had to accept a much more serious defeat than in 1953. The effect of revolutionary events in Iran on that region is now much stronger. In addition the balance of power in the world between the anti-imperialist front and the imperialist camp has changed in favor of the former.

Today it is the task of all fighters for Iran's sovereignty and independence, irrespective of political views, to strengthen the front against imperialism. This includes purging the state apparatus, organizing popular resistance, rehabilitating and restarting the economy, overcoming social problems and solving the nationalities problem.

TV SCHEDULES INTERVIEW WITH NATO DEFECTOR 29 APRIL

LD281816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--At 2000 on Tuesday, GDR television will broadcast an interview on Channel One with Imelda Verrept, former secretary in the International Secretariat of NATO headquarters in Brussels. Mrs Verrept left NATO on 8 April and asked for asylum in the GDR on grounds of personal conscience. Her knowledge of hundreds of secret NATO plans--she personally typed the NATO missile decision, for example--caused her to take this step.

VICE ADMIRAL NOTES 'DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT' IN BALTIC

LD261027 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The strike power of the Baltic fleets of the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union is to be increased. For this reason the GDR Navy wants to cooperate even more closely with the Soviet and Polish fleets.

This was announced by Vice Admiral of the GDR Navy Hesse with reference to an allegedly "dangerous development" in the Baltic. In the federal republic "immediate preparations for a military conflict in Europe" have "increased."

According to Information Bureau West Hesse wrote in the periodical MILITAERWESEN, published by the GDR Defense Ministry, that the Federal German Navy has "given priority since the beginning of the seventies to increasing its attack potential in terms of missile destroyers and torpedo boats, submarines and naval fighter planes" and is striving for "a dominant position" among the European NATO fleets. "This dangerous development cannot be overlooked by the socialist countries and obliges them to take appropriate steps for the eighties."

FRG DENOUNCED FOR INTERFERING IN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

AU260710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 80 p 2

[A.K. commentary: "Gross Interference by the FRG Government in Affairs of the Olympic Movement"]

[Text] The government statement made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Bundestag yesterday constitutes a gross interference by the federal government in the affairs of the Olympic movement. In yesterday's statement, Helmut Schmidt arrogated the right--in collusion with U.S. President Carter--to call on the FRG National Olympic Committee under a threadbare pretext to prevent the participation of FRG athletes in the Moscow games. Schmidt's assertion that he most deeply regrets this decision by the federal government is pure hypocrisy.

Until the issuing of the statement, many adherents to the Olympic idea had assumed that the so-called social-liberal government in Bonn would refuse to join Carter's course of confrontation and ultimatum in the Olympic question. At the very latest since the decision taken by the International Olympic Committee in Lake Placid, that is to say on U.S. soil, even Herr Schmidt should have realized that he placed himself in contradiction to the Olympic movement and its very cause by his decision taken yesterday.

The recommendations of the FRG Government not to participate in the Olympic games in Moscow, for which Helmut Schmidt yesterday garnered the support of Strauss and his henchmen, is a flagrant interference in the Olympic movement and a concession to those circles in the federal republic who are ready to switch from detente to confrontation. This is naturally a heavy burden for international relations, especially since this provocative step by the FRG was linked to a slandering of the Soviet Union and its peaceful foreign policy. Herr Schmidt obviously forgot that he was only able to issue this government statement because the Soviet Union bore the principal share in the victory over Hitlerite fascism and in the liberation of the German people, too, from the brown gang--the liberation the 35th anniversary of which is imminent.

AXEN, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR PARIS MEETING

LD272040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Paris--The delegation of the SED Central Committee which is to take part in the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament arrived in Paris today. The delegation is headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and also includes Egon Winkelmann, chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Bruno Mahlow and Alfred Marter, deputy department chiefs at the SED Central Committee.

The 2-day meeting of the European communist and workers parties begins on Monday.

WALDE, DELEGATION VISIT KABUL DURING AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

Arrival 26 April

LD262048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul--A GDR delegation arrived in Kabul today to participate in the festivities marking the second anniversary of the Afghan April revolution. It is led by Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education, and Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs. The delegation brought a gift of solidarity, consisting of a large parcel of scientific and belletristic literature.

Received by Karmal

LD282258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul--The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, received a GDR delegation today for a friendly talk. The delegation, which is headed by Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, came to Kabul to attend the second anniversary of the April revolution.

The discussions on cooperation between the two states were also attended by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the minister of education, Dr Anahita Ratebzad. They were followed by the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the PDPA for the period 1980-81.

MITTAG MEETS WITH PZPR DELEGATION

LD252354 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Friday a PZPR delegation, which is visiting the GDR for an exchange of experiences. He stressed i.a. during the friendly meeting that the stipulations reached in March 1980 between Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek would advance the cooperation between the two countries.

SZABO VIEWS VANCE RESIGNATION, CONSEQUENCES

LD281206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state is about to resign. This was announced by government officials in Washington and the news has been confirmed by radio stations in London and Washington. According to reports, Vance was the only one among President Carter's chief advisers to oppose the action aimed at freeing the hostages. Jozsef P. Szabo comments:

[Begin Szabo recording] Is it possible that the crisis is about to boomerang? The U.S. military action against Iran has been explained by many people in many different ways, and new details and speculations are still emerging. It may have been Carter's intention to frighten those inside the Iranian leadership who would not have objected too strongly to a reconciliation, and to frighten West Europe, making it choose between these options: If we do not receive the needed political and economic support, we will be ready to take military action. This possibility is suggested by the continued regrouping of the U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean since, and in spite of, the failed attempt last Friday. However, it can be assumed that there are or might be reservations in Washington itself concerning this military line, which is risky both for the Middle East and for world peace. We cannot be certain whether Vance will really resign. What is certain--or at least very likely--is that the crisis planned in Washington to bolster U.S. policy will boomerang. [end recording]

Radio Commentary

LD281936 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Carter accepted Vance's resignation today. The secretary of state resigned from government because he opposed the military action of the United States against Iran. It came to light that he took the step a week ago, but the White House did not make it public so that no deductions could be made about preparations for the military escapade. Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher is to be the caretaker until Vance's successor is named. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Bernard Kalb, well-known CBS television diplomatic correspondent, notes in his commentary about the resignation of the American secretary of state that the news is simultaneously effective in its unexpectedness and rarity. It is unexpected because Cyrus Vance is known as a team player, and rare because cabinet secretaries in America seldom resign on account of principles. It has, of course, been known for some time that Cyrus Vance wanted to step down, but until recently whenever his colleagues asked he has been saying that he will stay in office until Carter's first term ended, and that he will resign only afterward depending of course on whether or not Carter is reelected.

When Cyrus Vance set out from his home this morning, he was surrounded by reporters, but again, deviating from American tradition, he did not say a single word. It is feared in Washington's political circles that the resignation by the moderate Vance--well-versed in his field--will have a serious effect on Carter's policy on Iran. For one thing, it will awaken doubts in many people at home in the United States about this policy, and for another it could kindle anxiety among the allies, who were once again not informed beforehand.

A photograph of Carter, Brzezinski and Vance, which was first published by an American weekly and then toured the world press, including the Hungarian papers, was taken not that long ago--about 2 years. The photographer captured the very characteristic moment in the grounds of the White House when Carter and his national security adviser, Brzezinski, put their heads together for a confidential discussion. Beside them Secretary of State Vance whiles away the time like someone shut out from the conference of wise men.

Listeners will recall that questions such as these multiplied around that time: Who makes foreign policy in the United States? What role does the secretary of state play? And what role does the chief adviser play? Where is the sharp dividing line of spheres of influence? Where are the conceptual differences? In many cases this has been decided unequivocally. It is enough to refer to the latest painful blunder when the official foreign affairs apparatus and Vance himself had to take the punishment on account of the vetoed American vote in the United Nations. Similar events have taken place in greater numbers during the last year of the Carter administration than during the 4 or 8 years in office of other presidents. If we add to all this the differences in views--well-known to a large circle--between the adviser representing the line of sharp opposition, and the patient secretary of state urging diplomatic rapprochment, in ways to implement American foreign policy, it is not surprising that the former reacted to the American military escapade against Iran by saying he is proud to have had a part in the matter, and the latter by picking up his hat and leaving. We are perhaps witnessing the first personal consequences of the action, but it may not be superfluous to emphasize that the one who disagreed has left and the one who is proud of it remains.

It is almost impossible that the Americans could have attempted the hostage rescue operation without partners in Iran. The fact that they could and did use an Iranian airfield, and moreover that they easily avoided aerial defense radar, does not prove but at least presumes they had allies within the Iranian Army. One can easily envisage this. Let us not forget that the officers' corps of the Iranian Army was trained in the United States--not only the executed generals but also the ones who escaped abroad and the chief officers who lived through the purges and received higher ranks in the Khomeyni era. The hostage rescue operation planned not only the liberation of American diplomats, but simultaneously activating the forces opposed to the turn of events in February. So not only has the rescue of the hostages failed, but they were also unsuccessful in reversing the February turn of events.

LAZAR ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA, TALKS WITH KREISKY

LD262336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar and Bruno Kreisky are discussing Hungarian-Austrian relations and the development of bilateral cooperation at Drassburg Castle in Burgenland. The Hungarian chairman arrived in Austria on an unofficial visit this afternoon. He is accompanied by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Miklos Kozma, deputy minister of metallurgy and machine industry. This evening the Austrian chancellor gave a dinner in honor of the Hungarian chairman.

Further Reportage

For additional Austrian reportage on Chairman Lazar's talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 26-27 April at Drassburg Castle in Burgenland, see the Austria section of the 29 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

VANCE RESIGNATION, POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS NOTED

LD281520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] There is still no confirmation in the United States about the resignation of Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, but already the news has received considerable comment. Most political observers stress that Vance always represented moderate views in Carter's government and that he was inclined toward seeking middle of the road solutions. George McGovern, the Democratic senator, said that he regretted Vance's resignation, as such a decision would mean a loss for the cause of common sense. Although Vance's decision has not yet been officially confirmed, there is already talk about candidates for his post. They are Warren Christopher, current deputy secretary of state, and Zbigniew Brzezinski.

GIEREK, LEADERS GREET KARMAL ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

AU281441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26, 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Greetings from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch to Babrak Karmal on Afghan revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic, Kabul:

Dear comrade, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic we send warm and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the second anniversary of the April revolution to you, dear comrade, and through you to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the supreme authorities of the Afghan Democratic Republic and to all Afghan people. The April revolution carried out by the Afghan people began a new era in the life of your country and became a great victory in the eyes of the forces fighting for social progress. It has created opportunities to liquidate feudal backwardness and promote progressive changes in Afghanistan. On this solemn occasion, we wish you further success in implementing and defending the ideals of the revolution. We wish to assure you that the Polish People's Republic will, as ever, spare no effort to strengthen and develop its friendly relations with the Afghan Democratic Republic in the name of the interests of progress, peace, security and international cooperation. It is our cordial wish that the Afghan people score further successes in struggle and work.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

FDJ DELEGATION LED BY KRENZ ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD272202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw--A delegation of the FDJ, headed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Warsaw today to take part in the Second Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [FSMP]. The delegation was welcomed by Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, FSMP Central Council chairman.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES CULTURE DAYS MEETING IN WARSAW

For the Warsaw radio text of the speech by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin at the Days of Soviet Culture meeting in Warsaw on 18 April, see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY

LD251744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, has sent a message to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. In this connection the first secretary of the Central Committee today received Michel Poniatowski, the French president's special envoy. Michel Poniatowski was also received by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs. During the meetings, current trends in the development of the international situation and certain issues involving bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere, were discussed.

GIEREK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED NATIONS

LD262356 Warsaw PAP in English 1323 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today the newly appointed permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations Organization in New York, Ambassador Ryszard Frelek.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD262354 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--President Henryk Jablonski received today the Polish People's Republic's ambassador to the Muslim Republic of Iran, Jozef Filipowicz.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES VENEZUELAN JOURNALIST

LD262352 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kazimierz Barcikowski today received Ted Cordoba, a well known Venezuelan press commentator, head of the EL NACIONAL daily's foreign column and member of the board of the VENPRESS agency. They discussed some issues of the international situation, the course of and prospects for Poland's development and questions relating to Polish-Venezuelan cooperation. Present at the meeting was the press spokesman for the Polish Government, Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek.

PZPR, USSR SUPREME SOVIET HONOR KRUCZEK

LD262226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tomorrow is the 70th birthday of Wladyslaw Kruczek, an outstanding activist of the Polish workers movement, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party's Central Auditing Commission. In connection with the above, the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee conveyed to him sincere congratulations and best wishes. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decorated Wladyslaw Kruczek with an Order of the October Revolution. This high decoration was awarded to him in recognition of his services in strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship, developing cooperation between the two countries and in connection with his 70th birthday.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES FINANCE MINISTRY MEETING

ID252311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Finance was held in Warsaw today. Premier Edward Babiuch took part in the session. The collegium discussed the role and tasks of the ministry in working to improve the effectiveness of management. In a report by the Polish press agency, the importance of the financial system and financial instruments in undertakings designed to achieve a better and more rational exploitation of material resources, was pointed out during the discussion. Matters connected with coordinating financial plans and improving and simplifying structures in the financial system, and also matters connected with the fuller exploitation of cost accounting for guiding economic activities at all enterprises and at higher management levels, were discussed. Much attention was paid to increasing the role of banks, and how credits influence the activity of economic units and bring more discipline into the wage fund economy and into investment activity. The vital importance of these financial instruments, which have an influence on trade turnover with foreign countries and in particular on increasing exports, and improving the economic effectiveness of exports and on rationalizing imports, was stressed. In his speech, Premier Edward Babiuch stressed the position of the Ministry of Finance in the management system, and also the important role of this ministry in the process of streamlining the activity of the entire national economy. Expressing his appreciation to the ministry employees for the contribution they have made so far to the socioeconomic development of the country, the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the same time pointed to the primary tasks facing the ministry: the need for constant improvement in financial control methods, for more effective management, for active participation in the promotion of new methods of management, for improved credit and insurance services for the consumer, and for the development of all aspects of savings. The conference was chaired by Henryk Kisiel, minister of finance.

GRUDZIEN CONVEYS GIEREK GREETINGS TO COAL MINERS

ID262334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Summary] Throughout Poland, people are preparing for the May Day celebrations by taking on extra production work. "Miners of the mining work enterprise in Sosnowiec and of the Czerwone Zaglebie mine have reported new achievements in speed drilling of new galleries. In the 26 March-25 April period, they drove through 1,454 meters of coal and stone gallery, which marks the best results so far in Polish mining. Those responsible for this success today were met by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Katowice. He conveyed to the miners of the basin area greetings and thanks for good and productive work and for leading results from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee."

KRUCZEK DECORATES LENIN MUSEUM IN KRAKOW

AU251910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 80 p 4

["Museum in Krakow Decorated"]

[Text] PAP--The 110th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birthday was solemnly celebrated in Krakow, where the leader of the proletariat lived and worked in 1912-14 and where he has always been vividly remembered.

On 22 April, Krakow also celebrated the 30th anniversary of its Lenin museum, which is an establishment of great merit. The celebrations culminated in a review of the museum's enormous achievements, and included the museum's being decorated with the Banner of Labor Order, First Class, by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the party Central Control Commission.

Speaking at the function, W. Kruczek stressed that the museum helps disseminate a comprehensive knowledge about a great man who had always supplied proof of his profound affection for the Polish people, and of his support for their independent state. The museum's activities help strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship. W. Kruczek conveyed cordial congratulations to the museum's workers.

WRZASZCZYK SPEAKS AT LENIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

AU251915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 80 pp 5, 6

[Text of speech by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, at the 21 April Warsaw function to mark the anniversaries of V. Lenin's birthday and of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Treaty]

[Excerpt] All during the postwar years, we were active in helping consolidate world peace and propagate the implementation of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence in the practice of international relations. The active and coordinated initiatives submitted by Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist community states, and supported by progressive forces in the world, played a decisive role in convening the CSCE and in insuring its success. That has initiated a new stage in our continent's life, and the process of detente has been reaffirmed by the Helsinki great charter of peace. Developing the principles of that important document, we seek to fully implement them and to reinforce political and economic detente with military detente.

In recent months, some centers in the Western countries have attempted to disturb the process of detente, and have embarked upon the risky and peace-endangering road of intensifying the tension of the international political situation. Our people are disturbed by the plans to deploy in Europe new generations of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Poland will consistently follow the road of strengthening peace and improving the climate of international relations. We express our full solidarity with the profound analysis of the international situation given by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his PRAVDA interview and in his speech at the meeting with the Moscow electorate, as well as with his conviction that "many constructive moves in favor of peace will be possible in Europe in the near future."

The most important and the most urgent task in that regard is to do whatever helps halt the dangerous and costly arms race. Disarmament--that is the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe--is the purpose of the peace program worked out by the CPSU. That program has become the program for coordinated activities in the foreign policy of all states of the socialist community.

The international workers movement has always paid primary attention to the human right to live in peace. It was no accident that the Leninist peace decree was the first act of the victorious October Revolution. The decree reflects the great humanizing mission of socialism, which is the first system to create possibilities for eliminating war from the lives of nations.

We seek to fulfill those possibilities right now, although the centers of imperialism and aggression are in existence and are intensifying their activities.

Following the desire to eliminate the dangers of war, we advocate curbs on the arms race. Together with our allies, last year we proposed that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be convened. At the Eighth PZPR Congress, First Secretary Comrade Edward Gierek proposed that that conference should be held in Warsaw. His proposal has met with a positive response from many quarters. We will make consistent efforts to overcome the present political situation, which is characterized by tensions in many areas, and bring about constructive peaceful solutions.

The meeting of the European communist and workers parties scheduled for Paris at the end of April, and jointly proposed by the PZPR and the French Communist Party, will be of great significance. The meeting will discuss problems of cooperation in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Despite the complications asserting themselves in international life, we regard the prospects for peace and disarmament as an historic opportunity. Socialism has already proved its great capacity for developing a new, just image of the world. That image is now quite different from the one 63 years ago when the October Revolution was victorious, and from the one 35 years ago when representatives of Poland and the Soviet Union signed the historic treaty of friendship on the eve of the end of the anti-Hitlerite war.

Since those days, the socialist system has been greatly expanded, social changes have been intensified and the colonial system has disintegrated into ruins. Most of the new states that emerged after the collapse of colonialism have become important members of the anti-imperialist front. The potential of the socialist community states is increasing all the time for the benefit of the cause of peace and the self-determination of nations. The countries of our community support the forces fighting in the world for social and national liberation. They promote comprehensive cooperation with the developing countries and always prove their solidarity with nations embarking upon the road of progressive socialist change.

In particular, the socialist countries support the efforts of the developing countries to overcome the extreme imbalances between the development of the industrially developed countries, and the development of large regions of the Third World in which the colonial exploitation has been replaced by various forms of neocolonialism.

The distinctive features of the present-day world include basic changes in the development of many spheres of the economy. Within a few years the world economy has experienced a shift from a relative abundance of raw materials, energy and food to a constantly aggravating shortage of these commodities. It is against that background that various features of economic struggles, protectionism and inhibited economic cooperation are asserting themselves in the capitalist world.

In contrast to this, the countries of our community within CEMA seek--while making efforts for increasingly intensive economic development and for intensified specialization--to participate in the international division of labor on a stronger and more enduring basis, and to expand their economic and scientific-technical cooperation within CEMA and with other countries of the world. The socialist economic integration implemented by the CEMA countries in a planned and consistent manner is an example of comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation that helps strengthen the economies of individual countries, and create conditions for a rapid development of the international division of labor--cooperation with other world countries as well.

Under the complicated economic conditions that now characterize international economic relations, progress in socialist integration is acquiring increasing significance and will certainly produce increasing mutual advantages.

The favorable development of the process of socialist integration, which is a common cause of all CEMA countries, is also good help in the development of bilateral cooperation in the economy, science, technology and many other spheres. That has been reaffirmed by the comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet relations, which are becoming increasingly effective in all areas.

Cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU--the leading forces of Poland and the Soviet Union--is a decisive factor in our mutual collaboration. Our two parties' ideological cooperation in propagating throughout the world the truth about the role and achievements of socialism, in exchanging economic, scientific and cultural experience and in developing socialist democracy, plays a particularly crucial role in that regard.

Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation is now producing undeniable benefits for both sides. The fact that we mutually supplement our production resources and capacities makes our cooperation rich in specific measure.

Our present turnover with the Soviet Union, which is our largest economic partner, accounts for one-third of the total turnover of our foreign trade. The dynamic development of that turnover is illustrated by the fact that the present value of Polish-Soviet trade amounts to R7 billion a year, whereas in the previous 5-year period it amounted on the average to just over R3 billion a year. It is expected that, compared with the 1976-80 period, in the coming 5-year period Polish-Soviet trade will increase 25-30 percent. The Soviet supplies of crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals and other raw materials are of enormous importance for our country's development. Those supplies constitute a stable part of the long-term supplies for our economy. Poland also helps meet the Soviet Union's needs in raw materials by exporting to it bituminous coal, coke, sulfur, copper, zinc, sodium and other materials.

Supplies for industrial installations are just as important. Thanks to the Soviet supplies of machines and installations, and thanks to Soviet scientific-technical assistance, in the 35 years since the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty we have built or thoroughly modernized almost 350 industrial plants, including such large combines as the Lenin and Katowice metallurgy plants. Our supplies of various kinds of machines, installations and rolling stock play an important role in helping develop the Soviet Union's economic potential, especially in spheres involving our export specialties--sea-going vessels, sulfur acid plants, sugar mills and many other facilities.

Our rapidly increasing trade is only one of the spheres of the ever increasing and intensifying economic cooperation between our countries. The passing years produce newer and newer qualitative changes in our mutual relations. Higher forms of economic cooperation such as specialization and sharing in production, joint investments and coordination of long-term economic plans continue to develop. In the coming 5-year period, we will develop mutual cooperation also in the production of nuclear energy installations, of installations for seabed prospecting for oil, of computerized machine tools and of many other devices.

Qualitative changes have also occurred in our scientific-technical cooperation, which was initiated by exchanges of technical, design, construction and technological documents.

In the past 35 years, those exchanges included some 14,000 documents. We have also set up joint design bureaus, and are promoting joint scientific and technical research on an ever increasing scale.

That research concerns the most modern and the most advanced fields is proved most vividly by the joint space flight of the Soviet cosmonauts and a Polish cosmonaut in the Soyuz 30 and Salyut 6 spacecrafts.

Polish-Soviet cultural relations and exchanges of artistic assets are developing with increasing intensity. The present Days of Soviet Culture, represented by about 700 outstanding Soviet artists, is an example of that. We are certain that those days will make an indelible impact on our people and that they will raise still further the standards of the ideological, cultural and intellectual links between our two fraternal peoples.

We should also stress the role played in deepening our friendship by the Soviet and Polish friendship societies, trade unions, social, youth and women's organizations, close contacts of the people in voivodships, towns and border areas, increasingly closer cooperation between mass and propaganda media and by sports and tourism.

In that way, the comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations become an increasingly stronger base for material facts, spiritual values, intellectual and emotional factors, profound ideopolitical inspirations and for direct friendship between human beings. That base rests on the foundations of the ideological unity and the community of aims of our two parties, and on the principles of brotherhood and proletarian internationalism.

Now, 35 years later, as we sum up the results of our April treaty, we direct our thoughts to the future--to new and increasingly more extensive prospects of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. We are convinced that--as proved by our rich and decisively positive joint achievements in implementing our treaty--the alliance, friendship and cooperation between our two states and peoples will successfully help a favorable development and consolidation of the potentials of Poland the Soviet Union, and will be of good service for the cause of peace and socialism.

Esteemed comrades and citizens, socialist Poland and the Soviet Union are now linked by enduring bonds of friendship and unity. It is the most enduring and the fullest unity because it is based on the community of aims of socialist and communist construction, the essence of which is to create better and better living conditions for our peoples, and to fully implement the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. They constitute the foundation of our treaty signed 35 years ago--a treaty that has fully passed its test of life and that continues to map out increasingly more enduring prospects for our mutual relations.

Dear Soviet friends, on this solemn day of the celebrations of the 110th anniversary of great Lenin's birth, and of the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, we extend to you cordial greetings for Lenin's party--the CPSU--and its Central Committee led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding statesman of our time and a friend of the Polish people. We greet all the Soviet people and wish them further successes in communist construction. Comrades, we wish you further progress in the common cause of strengthening socialism and peace all over the world--a cause that is most important for all mankind.

Long live and be victorious the Leninist policy of peace followed by the entire socialist community! Long live and gain in strength the fraternal and indestructible friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples!

WRZASZCZYK SPEAKS AT FRG EXHIBITION ON 25 APRIL

ID262358 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn, 25 April, PAP--The "Polish Days" featuring mainly a "Poland-80" economic exhibition presenting the attainments of all Polish industrial branches and the possibilities of Polish exports, were opened in Duesseldorf, FRG today. The exhibition promoting the knowledge of Poland in the FRG and the development of Polish-FRG economic cooperation is accompanied by a number of economic and cultural events.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the Polish side of the mixed commission for Polish-FRG economic cooperation, arrived at the opening of the "Days".

This morning, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk called on Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor. The two discussed some problems of the further development of relations between the two states, with special regard to the economic sphere, and reviewed some issues of the international situation. The Polish vice premier also had a talk with Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

The inauguration of the "Days" was held at the congress centre of the international Duesseldorf Fair with the participation of numerous representatives of the FRG industrial and financial circles and scientists and technicians.

Speaking during the opening ceremony, Minister Otto Lambsdorff stressed that the event was a positive outcome of the 10 years of the treaty of December 7, 1970, on the bases for the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. Poland, he pointed out, is the FRG's second biggest trading partner in Eastern Europe after the USSR. The "Poland-80" exhibition is a remarkable display organized by an industrialized country which, like the FRG, is clearly interested in the international division of labour, besides having rich deposits of raw materials.

Speaking about the shared interest of Poland and the FRG in the development of peaceful relations based on an equal footing, Otto Lambsdorff said that they should serve the building of confidence and stability in the political situation in Europe. This is exactly the end that Polish initiatives, aiming to attain disarmament, serve. This is exactly Poland that displayed her vital interest in East-West detente by undertaking efforts to achieve disarmament.

Taking the floor, Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk sized up the development of Polish-FRG relations, stressing that they expanded in the 1970's when along with the signing of the treaty on the bases for the normalization of relations and the recognition of Poland's western frontier by the FRG, we accomplished a fundamental turnabout in our mutual contacts.

In the 1970's, Poland's trade with the FRG more than quintupled. In that period, we signed a number of mutually advantageous agreements on technology and raw materials. They gave a durable and long-term character to this collaboration. A marked and almost 2.5-fold rise in Poland's industrial output in the 1970's and a four-time growth of Poland's foreign trade turnover is an important premise for further development of this cooperation.

The vice premier stressed that nowadays international economic cooperation free from any forms of discrimination and based on the lasting bases of mutual interests and respect is an especially important element of co-existence among states, independently of their different political systems.

Economic cooperation, said Wrzaszczyk, can develop favourably only in the conditions of detente, and in the conditions of the continuation of the process for which the Helsinki conference was a milestone in Europe. This requires universal recognition of the idea of peaceful co-existence as the basis for East-West relations. Poland's concern for consolidating peace in Europe and worldwide is widely known. It takes the form of tangible actions and initiatives, the latest manifestation of which is the proposal to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, put forth by Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader.

The "Poland-80" exhibition aroused great interest among inhabitants of Dusseldorf and the Ruhr region. Already in the first hours were the stands of the Polish export enterprises crowded with visitors. The exhibition will be open till May 5, 1980.

MARKET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 'IRREGULAR' PRACTICES

AU251905 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 80 pp 1,4

["Combating Trading Irregularities--Session of the Committee for the Domestic Market"]

[Text] PAP--The Committee for the Domestic Market, which is run by the Council of Ministers, held a session on 21 April to discuss measures to eliminate trading irregularities, which cause various losses to consumers.

The session, chaired by Adam Kowalik, minister of domestic trade and services and chairman of the committee, noted that because of the shortages of some varieties of goods in the market, various forms of speculation and other irregularities--such as sales to favored people, hoarding of goods and so on--continue with excessive intensity. Such practices prejudice the public against the trade network and its employees, most of whom are honest and reliable in their jobs.

Increasingly resolute measures to counter those practices are of crucial importance for insuring that the principles of social justice are observed. An analysis of the control checks carried out by the state trade inspectorate and by the trade union organizations has shown that prices continue to be raised by the nonsocialized trade network, especially by fairs and markets.

The committee has decided to take specific measures to ruthlessly liquidate those irregularities, which--if ascertained--will be penalized by various fines, including the withdrawal of sales permits.

Control and preventive measures will also be concentrated in those areas of the market in which irregularities are the greatest, and are obvious and harmful to the public.

At one of its coming sessions, the committee will evaluate the results of the specific measures carried out for the purpose in question and of the results of the long-term programs seeking to insure that--in keeping with the principles of social justice--everyone is able to buy the goods offered for sale by the trade network.

KALABINSKI COMMENTS ON IMPLICATIONS OF WORLD OIL SHORTAGE

LD271840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Last week we have been observing increased tension in the Persian Gulf region.

Let me remind you of the failure of the attempt to rescue American hostages, clashes on the Iraqi-Iranian border, rebellion in Kordestan. All this threatens the supplies of oil to world markets. This is what Jacek Kalabinski has to say:

[Kalabinski] A few weeks ago, Shaykh Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum, said that it is a bad thing that the atmosphere in the Persian Gulf is warming up because things go wrong when heat is increasing in the vicinity of petroleum. And there is no doubt that Shaykh Yamani is right. Let us remember that 56 percent of the world's oil resources can be found in that region, that a tanker passes the Straits of Hormuz every 13 minutes, that some 25 million barrels of oil pass through the straits every day.

[Question] The whole region has suddenly become a powder keg.

[Answer] Yes, there is even talk about further military measures against Iran, and the Iranians say that they would blockade the straits in that event. The political consequences of such a step would be horrific because the West would be forced to end the blockade of the straits in less than 3 weeks,so perhaps it would be better not to ask how this would be accomplished. But even in a situation in which the oil does continue to flow from the Persian Gulf, we must face the fact that although at present there is enough oil, in the months that follow there will be less and less of it. In recent years there have been no major deposit discoveries in the world and it is estimated that even to tap the major deposits which can be found under the bed of the Arctic Ocean in the northern part of the Soviet Union, some 12 years will be needed from the start of the survey and of the construction of the project before oil starts to flow.

[Question] And of course enormous financial outlays will be needed to develop any new deposit.

[Answer] In principle, the money is there, especially given the present price of oil which stands at between $30 and $35 per barrel. But all this threatens an economic catastrophe. One New York energy expert has calculated that in the next 5 years, the United States will spend on oil imports as much as half the value of all shares of all firms registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

It is my feeling that the shortage of oil will force many less developed countries simply to revert to the stage of donkeys and horse-drawn carriage; that many countries, more or less developed, which are making their way one way or another at this moment, will have to give up a lot of things, such as the plans for rapid mechanization of their agriculture, plans to increase the size of their motor transport fleet, or even simply their economic development. And the eighties, if world peace is preserved--and this is a separate problem--promise to be a period of real economic catastrophe, because the whole world is interlinked by the oil system. But in this situation the greatest danger exists in the possibility that a single state, militarily strong enough, will try to secure its petroleum supplies by force, because this would result in a conflict on a global scale.

[Question] Especially as there is no prospect of alternative sources of energy being available on this scale?

[Answer] I suppose that these alternative energy sources can be developed, not earlier than the nineties or even before the year 2000. We are therefore faced with some 10, 15 or even 20 very difficult years from the energy point of view.

PRICES INSTITUTE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON OIL NEEDS

LD271851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Interview granted by Dr (Jacek Debowski), of the Trends and Prices Institute, to Warsaw radio correspondent Anna Nadrzejewska--live; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We now have with us Dr (Jacek Debowski) from the trends and prices institute, with whom we shall discuss the subject of energy, from the point of view of our own backyard. For many years there has been complete silence on the subject of raw materials, and this included oil. This means that there was no problem with oil. Mr (Debowski), how do you account for this explosion of anxiety?

[Answer] The present model of energy consumption depends to some 80 percent on liquid fuels, of which the only source is natural crude oil. The energy consumption model cannot be altered rapidly enough to enable us to replace liquid fuels with other kinds of energy. At the same time, OPEC countries control some 70 percent of oil reserves, of which 60 percent can be found in the Near East, including Libya. These countries at present derive such enormous revenue from oil exports that in practice their interest in the development of their resources, in the development of extraction, has disappeared.

[Question] And what about ourselves against the background of what you have just said?

[Answer] In the past years, our economy was not oriented toward a rapid increase in oil consumption. Our imports are in proportion to the oil available for worldwide export. But Poland's future economic development in the traditional direction would call for a considerable increase in the consumption and therefore imports of oil. Given the present high prices and also the possibility of their continued escalation there is every prospect that our medium-term strategy for balancing our country's trade and payments would be seriously impaired.

[Question] What can we do to allay the situation even slightly?

[Answer] Well, I can see three directions for action in the present world situation. The first and principal one is the need to orientate our economy to an increasing extent toward exports, because it is quite impossible to increase our spending on oil imports, or indeed any other products without a corresponding increase in our exports. This is a fundamental condition.

The next one: There is no doubt that as in the rest of the world, so in Poland there must take place certain changes in structure of development in the direction of limiting our dependence on liquid fuels. This is an objective necessity, and we, as well as the rest of the world, have to submit to it.

And finally, the third direction is the emphasis on technological progress, progress which would lead, to a greater extent than at present, to greater effectiveness in the use of liquid fuels.

ZAKRZEWSKI, KRASUCKI DISCUSS 28-29 APRIL PARIS CONFERENCE

LD262216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Discussion between Jan Zakrzewski and Ludvik Krasucki, Warsaw Radio political commentators, on the 28-29 April meeting in Paris of European communist and workers' parties--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Zakrzewski] On 28 and 29 April, the French Communist Party (PCF) will host a meeting in Paris of European communist parties, a meeting which is to adopt an appeal, a broad appeal to people of goodwill.

But this is not all; the main stress at the meeting will be put on peace and disarmament.

[Krasucki] This initiative has its origins in the talks which Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, had in Warsaw with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which were held at the time of the great shock caused by the NATO Brussels decision to deploy in many countries of West Europe Eurostrategic medium-range missiles, which would amount to a marked acceleration in the arms race and a marked upsetting of the balance of forces on our continent. It was under the influence of that shock that the talks between the two leaders produced the idea of holding a meeting at which communists from all Europe would adopt a uniform stand on this issue.

[Zakrzewski] Perhaps it is worth recalling that the previous meeting of communist parties was held in Berlin in 1976.

[Krasucki] Your mention of Berlin is most appropriate, but we ought to emphasize the difference between the Berlin conference and meeting in Paris. The Paris meeting can be reduced to but a single point: The adoption of a motion on a great common-- and for Europe--the central problem, which is effective action against the worsening international situation which we have seen in the past few months.

[Zakrzewski] Yes, and whether to take part in the conference will depend on the decision of each individual party which sends a delegation. But we must remember that there are and can be differences between various parties' views on separate questions. This is understandable if one considers the peculiarities of their situation, concerns and interests, and above all the varieties of conditions in which they conduct their struggle.

[Krasucki] Nevertheless, I ought to say that the Paris meeting will create very favorable conditions for stressing the common commitment of all European communist parties (on these issues).

[Zakrzewski] Here I would like to ask: What is the common denominator of the communist parties that will meet in Paris, their motives and actions?

[Krasucki] In my view, the common denominator is as follows: From the very beginning, since the end of World War II, the communist parties have been the driving force behind the activities, initiatives, social movements, as well as mass struggles for the consolidation of European peace. In the 1970's, this process was crowned with the success of the Helsinki resolutions and the broad development of both the processes and infrastructure of political detente.

Lately, activities on the part of Western states, and above all the United States, have put obstacles on this path. Of special importance here is the already mentioned Euromissile decision taken by the Atlantic pact in December last year. This issue is without doubt of the gr[illegible] importance for the whole of Europe. We must bring to an end this development of e[illegible]s which threaten peace. It is most important that pressure is brought to bear in the direction of reversing the trend which may, instead of consolidating the process of detente so much desired by all people of goodwill in Europe, threaten to erode that process.

It is my view that this is the central point, the point on which a common stand of all European communists and the issue of an appeal to the broadest forces which can and want to cooperate in the construction of peace, can play a very great role.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

AU281925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] As reported by UPI and AP, White House spokesman Jody Powell has announced that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has presented his resignation to President Jimmy Carter, who has accepted it. As the U.S. President stated, Cyrus Vance's resignation is due to the fact that Vance could not support his decision concerning the commando operation in Iran. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher will hold the State Department position ad interim, until a successor to Vance is appointed.

ROMANIA LIBERA URGES DISARMAMENT, PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE

AU241924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Peace, the Cause of Everybody"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/4/1980--There is no loftier mission in the world today, of higher political and humanist responsibility, other than to do everything possible in order to ensure the peoples' peace and independence. The cause of peace is the cause of all countries, of all honest people, irrespective of their political allegiance, writes daily ROMANIA LIBERA of April 24 in an article under the above headline, pointing out that the impending celebration of May Day, which is the symbol of all working people's solidarity, should symbolize in the world today the unity of struggle of working masses, of all advanced forces of contemporaneity.

To espouse the democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist ideas now must mean to act for halting the tension, for building security, detente, and for disarmament, for developing an equitable collaboration the world over. It is a condition of peaceful work of the people, of channelling the national efforts in each country exclusively towards constructive goals. It is precisely considering this, and the need for overcoming the negative states of affairs in the world, that the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania deem it more necessary at present than ever to achieve broad and active mobilization of the broadest political and social forces, of the entire republic opinion, of parliaments, governments and leaderships of the states in Europe and on other continents for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the unabated observance of the people's national independence, for the continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration among states, of security.

These demands originate in the necessity of peace, the imperative of halting the arms race which means ever heavier a burden on the peoples' shoulders and seriously endanger the world security, the progress and the very human civilization.

The profoundly negative economic and social aspects of the arms race cannot be disjoined from the dangers it maintains at every higher rates, for international peace and security, the author of the article, Ion Stoica, writes. Weapons basically mean force, they mean war, disregarding the most elementary rights of the peoples, dictate and pressure. It is obvious that their amassing at the current level stir worry, the practices directed towards them being rejected by the peoples, which ever more insistently demand that the means of destruction be banned on our planet, that the states have only peaceful relations of collaboration and friendship. The more important are these world desiderata of peace, security and disarmament in Europe, where there are two opposing military groups which have great military potentials, some of the member-states possessing even nuclear weapons.

Here, in Europe, the problem of deploying further nuclear missiles, which is being considered by the NATO, is not a theoretical matter, but a vital problem, since these missiles will hit all countries in Europe. That is why the problems of disarmament, of promoting a new-type policy, of peace and detente are central questions of the continent, for whose settlement all states, all progressive forces in Europe and the world over should take action.

According to the Romanian outlook, in the current international circumstances the strengthening is necessary of the collaboration among all participating states in the Helsinki conference for thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting so that it might give a fresh impetus to the achievement of security, collaboration, detente and peace in Europe and the world over. Pride of place should be given to military disengagement, to disarmament, without which one cannot speak of real security and peace.

The RCP and the Romanian state consider that the great problems of contemporaneity can be solved only with all states' participation, on an equal footing. The global character of the problems requires a global settlement by means of all countries' constructive contribution. The newspaper stresses the imperative that the governments be persuaded by the democratic and progressive forces of each country to promote a policy of peace and detente, to observe the principles of international law, all these as life has proved, being the sine qua non of peaceful relations among states. Within this framework, one of the main duties of the communist and workers' parties is the carrying through of an intense activity for achieving, on a national plane, the unity of all progressive forces, for mobilizing their own peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace and at the same time the strengthening of their solidarity and the amplification of their international collaboration with all democratic, progressive forces for promoting a new-type policy of detente and security, since only such a unity of the democratic forces, of all those taking positive actions in consensus with history, can lead to the elimination from mankind's life of the ghost of a new and devastating war, to the full assertion of the peoples' will of peace and collaboration.

Romania is translating into life the ideas according to which the settlement of the great problems of mankind must be based exclusively on peaceful means, on bi or multilateral negotiations, on the respect of each country's viewpoints, not violating in any way its national attributes.

The Romanian nation has the firm conviction that it lies within people's power, to stop, by acting united, the worsening of international tension, to secure the settlement by political negotiations of all litigious problems, to build the policy of detente, peace and collaboration in the whole world, the article concludes.

SCINTEIA: DISARMAMENT, DETENTE VITAL FOR PEACE

AU2817OO Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Apr 80 pp 1, 6

[I. Fintinaru article: "The Mobilization of the Broadest Social Forces, of the Peoples in the World in the Struggle for Achieving the Vital Desideratum: Disarmament--A Primary Requirement of Today's World."]

[Text] "The interests of each people, of the development of civilization of all mankind require that everything should be done to firmly reject the policy of arming and to consistently promote the policy of disarmament and peace. Our epoch's primary task is to immediately stop the weapons race. Responsibility toward their own people, toward peace and the existence of all mankind requires that leaders of states and governments, realistic political forces everywhere and world public opinion act with all their determination in this direction," Nicolae Ceausescu said.

"What is your most fervent desire?" If that question were asked in an international poll the practically unanimous reply would undoubtedly be: PEACE, true peace in freedom and independence that will ensure the prosperity and progress of all peoples. How can one achieve this fervent desire? There is only one sure course: Disarmament. The cessation of the weapons race and the achievement of effective measures for disarmament are problem number one, the highest of priorities and the basic objective of today's sociopolitical forces.

The Hiroshima nuclear bomb, which claimed some 150,000 lives in 1945, had a strength equal to only 20,000 tons of T.N.T. The destructive power of the nuclear weapons on our planet is estimated to total 50 billion tons of T.N.T.; that is the equivalent of 250,000 Hiroshimas.

The power of a single 50 megaton nuclear bomb is ten times higher than the total of explosives used in World War II.

A single nuclear missile salvo on a nuclear submarine equals, as far as strength is concerned, more than 50,000 Hiroshima bombs. A single salvo could turn three continents the size of Europe into a radioactive desert.

In Europe alone weapons are deployed that can kill each inhabitants on this continent not only once, but...200 times!

Nuclear weapons do not choose between military and civilians; any live organism would suffer. Radioactive contamination would have harmful effects not only on the current generation, but also on future ones.

As if all this were not enough, competition continues through the design and production of new and increasingly more sophisticated weapons systems such as the neutron bomb, the military use of satellites and lasers, and include ecological means that lead to climatic and geological changes and so on. The question follows naturally: Until when and up to what point will escalation continue? Is it not clear that it is a race toward suicide, toward oblivion?

The weapons race must be stopped because it is incompatible with detente. Detente presupposes and implies normal relations of trust between states, favorable conditions for developing economic and cultural exchanges, cooperation in all fields, cooperation among all countries, irrespective of system and size, in order to resolve the major problems of all mankind. However, how could one speak of real and genuine detente when it is built on such great dangers that can lead to war at any time?

As is known, weapons are the main instruments of the policy of force and diktat, while the weapons race is implicitly a factor harming the new principles of interstate relations by threatening and endangering the independence and sovereignty of other countries and by being a major obstacle in the road of establishing an international atmosphere of trust and cooperation.

The weapons race must be stopped because it undermines efforts to establish real and lasting security. No one can consider himself secure when standing on a "powderkeg"--radioactive "powder" at that. As far as Europe is concerned, one cannot speak of real security when two-thirds of the world's weapons are located on the European Continent; when there exist hundreds of military bases and installations; when the continent continues to be divided by opposed military blocs. Without tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament one cannot conceive of real European security and that is why Romania insists on the adoption of such measures that will be the focus of the Madrid meeting.

The weapons race must be stopped, because it puts unbearable burdens on the shoulders of all peoples. The total of military expenditure in national budgets has increased from $200 billion in 1970 to some $480 billion at the moment. That means that it has increased almost 2 and ½ times in 10 years. This upward spiral raises the question: Where will it lead us? To the general impoverishment of the planet? For any country, irrespective of size, degree of development or social system, the funds that are spent for weapons represent a decrease in development opportunities; they represent fewer resources for housing, schooling and health.

An ultramodern fighter plane equals the cost of 1,000,000 tons of corn or that of 100 hospitals.

Such expenditures are carried out in a world in which more than 25 million people die of starvation yearly; 5 million children suffer from and die of infectious diseases and more than 700 million human beings are illiterate.

Nations' economic development are also hampered by the fact that weapons cause huge material means and resources to be taken away from production, thus contributing considerably to the limitation of productivity in civilian sectors and to increasing unemployment, accelerating inflation, to an uneven balance of payments and to the aggravation of the economic crisis.

The weapons race must be curbed because it is one of the major factors for preserving underdevelopment and for aggravating economic gaps. The cessation of the weapons race would create conditions for a fund to be created from the savings thus achieved--as our country has proposed--and made available to the United Nations, to serve implementation of certain development programs in lagging countries. Those very countries could use all their economic resources for economic progress.

One can state with full justification that all states--be they large or small, rich or poor, capitalist or socialist countries--all social strata--workers, peasants and intellectuals--all political parties--communists, socialist and social-democratic ones, other progressive political organizations, pacifist movements--all nations and all people are deeply and vitally interested in stopping the weapons race and achieving disarmament.

Because this common interest exists and because it prevails over any other considerations and differences, it is possible and imperatively necessary for all those forces to creatively participate together and cooperate to develop close solidarity among themselves in order to promote the great and noble cause of disarmament.

In conformity with the dialectical-materialist and historic thesis on the role of the masses in shaping history, our party has consistently stressed that because mankind's life and future is at stake, it must actively intervene to stop the fatal weapons race. Especially now, when the situation has become more complicated, it is more necessary than ever for progressive forces, public opinion and peoples to mobilize and say a determined "no" to the weapons race and to act to bring about practical and effective measures for disarmament.

This is in keeping with the RCP Central Committee letter sent to the PZPR expressing concern over the development of international life and stressing the need for broad and active mobilization of the broadest political and social forces--an imperative requirement for strengthening their cooperation and solidarity in their efforts towards disarmament, security, independence and peace.

Life itself has opened up for the communist parties--as progressive political forces--opportunities for broad cooperation with other social forces, so that together, shoulder to shoulder, they will contribute to mobilizing the masses and to making them understand the existing dangers and making them take decisive and energetic conscious action against the calamity of the arms race and for disarmament.

The RCP, as a particularly active factor in the struggle to achieve disarmament--a cause which is constantly being promoted by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--acts with constant consistency to unite the efforts of all progressive forces, of the peoples in the struggle to achieve this historic desire. The very disarmament program presented by our country in international forums is an extensive and comprehensive platform enabling the rallying of the broadest sociopolitical forces in this struggle.

The extensive action program for disarmament formulated by the 11th RCP Congress, which clearly defines both the basic objective--general and nuclear disarmament--and the partial measures to gradually lead to that end envisaged new efforts on the part of nations and peoples. This program was contained in the document "Romania's Position on Matters of Disarmament, Primarily Nuclear Disarmament and in Establishing a Lasting Peace in the World," presented at the United Nations in 1975.

In this context, the proposal for convening a UN General Assembly special session devoted exclusively to disarmament was made for the first time. On the basis of the "RCP Central Committee Decision on Romania's Position on Matters of Disarmament, Primarily Nuclear Disarmament," Romania has submitted to the special session a coherent and uniform program of proposals which, in a realistic spirit, promotes a set of measures immediately applicable and of a transitional nature to generate and develop the process of reducing the weapons race and military expenditures, give impetus to trust, improve the international atmosphere and create conditions for a gradual advance toward the goal of general disarmament. Numerous ideas and proposals in this document have been selected and introduced into the final document of the special session.

This program, whose validity has been confirmed by time, includes measures regarding the gradual "freezing" and reduction of military expenditures, troops and weapons; the withdrawal of foreign troops to within their own national borders; the elimination of military bases; the beginning of negotiations for the simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the creation of denuclearized areas in the Balkans and in other regions, as well as other measures favoring nuclear disarmament.

Romania's initiative regarding the formulation of reports that will include "the economic and social consequences of the weapons race and of military expenditures" have considerably contributed to making public opinion aware of the danger of the policy of armament.

In its overall activity aimed at disarmament, Romania proceeds from the consideration that all states are entitled to see to guaranteeing their security. However, the necessary military balance must and can be achieved not by expanding armaments, but by reducing them on the basis of effective measures for disarmament. In this context, linking words to deeds, our country reduced the military budgets of 1979 and 1980 to increase children's allowances.

Summing up the guidelines promoted throughout the years, the 12th RCP Congress confirmed the major proposals of the Romanian program for disarmament and proposed that military expenses should be reduced by at least 10 percent by 1985 and that 50 percent of the sums thus saved should be allocated to meet social requirements in each country, while 50 percent should be used to help the developing countries. In the spirit of the congress decisions, Romania has actively participated in the formulation of a great number of resolutions devoted to disarmament at the last UN session, among which the resolution proclaiming 1980-90 the second decade of disarmament. It is fitting to stress that the principled guidelines, the disarmament initiatives and proposals tabled by Romania have evoked strong response both in international forums and public opinion.

As the RCP's program documents show and as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has constantly stressed, our party will continue to do all it can to constantly increase its contribution to the success of the struggle for building a world without weapons and without wars, a world of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVED BY INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY

AU281947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Delhi, (AGERPRES), 27/4/1980--During his official visit in India, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, was received on April 28 by Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India.

During the talk, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding and mutual esteem, the two sides' satisfaction was expressed at the Romanian-Indian relations on a political, economic and other planes, and emphasis was placed on the existence of most favourable prospects for the deepening and expansion of the bilateral relations based on mutual advantage, in harmony with the interests and aspirations of the two friendly countries and peoples.

At the same time, the identity or convergence of Romania's and India's standpoints were emphasized, with respect to the international problems, to the gravity of the situation facing mankind at present. Stress was placed on the need for a constructive approach to the possibilities of overcoming the current state of affairs, for ensuring a continuity of the policy of peace, of detente and national independence that should be beneficial to all peoples, to all nations, for guaranteeing the observance of every state's imprescriptible right to develop according to its own people's legitimate aspirations.

The president of India assessed highly the role and contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the settlement of the international issues in the interests of the peoples.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU281135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Army General O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, on the 48th anniversary of the DPRK People's Armed Forces.

BURTICA RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

AU291013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1980--On Tuesday, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the delegation of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction of Italy (I.R.I.), group led by Pierro Sette, president of the group, that paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview reciprocal satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the economic, industrial and technical collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Italian firms belonging to the I.R.I. group and it was considered that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion and diversification of cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

CRITICISM OF U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN CONTINUES

Kalezic Statement

LD281456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference, Mirko Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement on the subject of the United State's military action on Iranian territory:

"According to the UN Charter, which all countries are obliged to respect, no one has the right, regardless of reasons or motives, to take unilateral military action against other sovereign countries. This is how we view the U.S. action of landing in the Iranian desert, an action which means an act of direct violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and nonaligned country. The deepening of the crisis in this region carries with it unforeseeable consequences for security and peace not only in this region but also further abroad.

"It is our conviction--and we have emphasized it on several occasions before--that the U.S.-Iranian conflict should be resolved in a peaceful way by means of negotiations, while strictly respecting all international legal norms.

"It is in everyone's interest that the United States and Iran should try to find a peaceful solution to the dispute as quickly as possible; this assumes both the release of the hostages and the solution of all other questions between the two countries. It is well known that Yugoslavia supports the independence and nonalignment of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Journalists noted that Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, had held talks in Salisbury with the leaders of Zambia, India and Pakistan, Kenneth Kaunda, Indira Gandhi and Ziaul Haq. The journalists asked: Was there any discussion of possible actions by the nonaligned countries aimed at overcoming the current dangerous development of events in the world, in particular the events in central Asia and the Middle East?

The official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"Sharing the concern at the serious deterioration of the international situation, the broad circle of nonaligned countries are in constant contact and are also discussing possibilities for further joint action.

"The gathering of a large number of prominent statesmen in Salisbury was also a favorable occasion for the continuation of these talks."

Asked what he could say about the statement by U.S. State Department official Robert Barry relating to Yugoslavia, Mirko Kalezic replied:

"We are not in possession of the full text of the said statement. In connection with this, as with earlier similar ones, I can only repeat that our relations with all countries, including our relations with the great powers, are clearly defined and based on the well-known principles of the policy of nonalignment and equitable cooperation and this means outside of any foreign patronage, inter-bloc relations and their propaganda competition."

In connection with this, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs was also asked the following question:

What would you say about Barry's warning to anti-Yugoslav emigre groups in America to end their terrorist actions?

Kalezic replied: "Our position is well-known. We expect all governments to forcefully eliminate every form of enemy terrorist activity against other countries on their territories. This is an obligation under the UN Charter."

Teslic BORBA Commentary

AU281433 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Apr 80 p 8

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Violation of Iran's Sovereignty"]

[Text] For two days now American-Iranian relations have been burdened by the armed action of the U.S. Armed Forces in Iran. It is a new burden for international relations in general that--even without it--are passing through one of the gravest postwar crises.

What is involved in a gross violation of the sovereignty of an independent and nonaligned country that cannot be justified by anything. After all, the inviolability of sovereignty is one of the pillars upon which the international community, peace and stability are based. For that reason the violation of the sovereignty of a country always carries with it a threat to world peace.

Military actions of this kind are all the more dangerous because they intensify the growth of tension in international relations to the point where the distance between war and peace is reduced to the range of an accidental spark to a fuse in nervous hands. There is no doubt that American-Iranian relations are also burdened by the past and by the hostages, something that, in both instances, is contrary to the international norms concerning sovereignty and behavior. However, nothing can justify attempts to solve these kinds of problems by force, not only because such attempts are dangerous and usually unsuccessful but also because of the danger that such actions might boomerang. It is difficult at this time to refrain from asking whether the lives of hostages are not now even more endangered. On the other hand, in addition to all the dangers, rash, risky and suicidal "undertakings" are not suitable for this period or for the concept of national prestige.

Expressing our profound disagreement with those measures, we bear in mind the fact that they reflect a deep contradiction between the old system, in which the big powers dominate, and the relations that increasingly assert independence, equality and the solution of all problems through agreements, For quite some time the world has been confronted by demonstrations of force and interference in the affairs of others, something that the international community resolutely resists, thanks primarily to the courageous and principled positions of the nonaligned countries.

The acceptance of new international realities by the big powers is evidently a painful progress but there is no alternative to it as all the crisis spots show.

MILIC VIEWS EVENTS LEADING UP TO VANCE'S RESIGNATION

AU282038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter has accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, White House spokesman Jody Powell announced. In his letter of resignation Vance said that President Carter cannot be assisted by a secretary of state who disapproves of such a key question as the action of freeing hostages in Iran by force. On this event, we have the following report from New York by our correspondent Goran Milic:

The majority of the commentators here believe that the departure of Cyrus Vance was directly caused by his disagreement with the air action in Iran.

The secretary of state himself explained his resignation in this way. It is recalled here, however, that during the past 39 months that the former head of the State Department occupied this office he repeatedly came in conflict with the advocates of a firm course in U.S. foreign policy.

It is said here that Cyrus Vance was the only one in the National Security Council to be against the sending of commandos to Tehran. It is true, however, that Vance had been warning President Carter even before the hostage crisis that the arrival of the former shah of Iran in New York for treatment could have negative consequences for America.

Vance saw the disentanglement of the U.S.-Iranian conflict primarily in negotiations. He also sought the support of America's allies. After painstaking persuasion, the West joined in the sanctions against Iran, precisely at the moment Washington ordered air action without informing its allies.

The press here mentions the earlier differences between Cyrus Vance and Jimmy Carter, but Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser, is marked as the main opponent of the secretary of state. Vance and Brzezinski did not agree on the concept of detente. Brzezinski for instance wanted the signing of the SALT II agreement to be made conditional upon Soviet withdrawal from the Horn of Africa. There was no agreement about China, either, which Brzezinski saw as a great U.S. trump card against the Soviet Union, while Cyrus Vance considered that Moscow's reaction should be taken into account while developing relations with Beijing. Cyrus Vance was against the atmosphere of tension created after the reports on the presence of Soviet soldiers in Cuba, but President Carter nevertheless adopted Brzezinski's stand to carry out strong diplomatic pressure on Havana.

It is nevertheless believed that Vance's position was shaken most by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. To the extent to which the positions of Zbygniew Brzezinski became [words indistinct] (?It is believed here) that Cyrus Vance will be replaced by Warren Christopher, his deputy, for the time being as acting secretary.

Sundic Commentary

ID281542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary is devoted to the resignation of Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. Milika Sundic speaks of what this resignation may mean:

If the report is true that Cyrus Vance had tendered his resignation as U.S. secretary of state to President Carter before the operation to rescue U.S. diplomats who are hostages in Tehran took place, regardless of whether the action was successful or not, then it is quite certain that what is involved is a far deeper misunderstanding between Vance and Carter, on the one hand, and between Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, on the other. The fact that President Carter did not want to abandon the action in Iran and that he personally accepted full responsibility for its setback leads one to conclude that the United States will continue to work for the liberation of the hostages using all available means, including military ones.

Yet Vance's resignation, regardless of whether it intimates changes in future U.S. conduct, happened at a time which is most unsuitable for Carter; namely when he is waging a struggle for his reelection as U.S. president. If the hostages rescue operation had been successful Vance's resignation probably would not have had the significance it has now because the support obtained by Carter in the public opinion poll held immediately after the Iran action does not mean that his mistake will be forgiven, especially since those who had taken part in the poll did not even have an inkling that Vance had warned Carter that he would resign.

For Cyrus Vance, the cognoscenti of U.S. affairs say that he was a champion of negotiations and not confrontation. His position was shaken for the first time last year when in the office of the U.S. mission to the United Nations there occurred the well-known meeting between Andrew Young and a representative of the PLO. The meeting was held with Vance's approval and it ended with his self-criticism and Young's resignation. It is also known that Vance did not wholly agree with Carter's retaliatory measures against the USSR either, although he vigorously denounced the intervention in Afghanistan. There are also intimations that Vance was against severing diplomatic relations with Iran and introducing economic sanctions. In fact Vance suffered the fate of Nixon's secretary of state, Rogers, who came into conflict with Henry Kissinger, presidential national security adviser, who after Rogers' resignation became the head of the State Department. By all appearances, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, like Kissinger, had a greater influence on U.S. foreign policy than Cyrus Vance. Of course, this does not mean that Brzezinski will succeed Vance, but everything makes one conclude that President Carter and his team will stick to the present sharper line which, in practical terms, means a higher degree of U.S. implacability both toward the other bloc and toward those allies which have reservations concerning U.S. policy.

If one has to seek the answer to the question what is forcing Carter to change the undertones of U.S. foreign policy, namely, are they internal or bloc reasons, it would be difficult to say whether the two can be separated. For instance, Carter has displayed a fair amount of patience in the dispute with Iran, but more because of Afghanistan and because of the dispute with the USSR than because of any other reason. When he made the assessment that the Afghanistan case had been lost despite the economic boycott and the threat that U.S. athletes will not take part in the Olympic games unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by a given deadline, flexibility toward Iran soon petered out as is testified both by the hostages rescue action, the intimation of new actions, and, finally, Vance's resignation. Taken all together it can be surmised, despite the approaching presidential elections, that future U.S. moves on the international plane will not be in the shadow of the struggle for the White House.

KALEZIC COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN CRISIS, SOLUTION

ID282137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers that a solution for the Afghanistan crisis can only be founded on the principles of the U.N. Charter. This means that the people of Afghanistan must be able to determine their own future, without outside intervention and any form of foreign interference, implementing their sovereign rights, said spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic today.

Kalezic made this statement at a regular press conference here when asked to comment on Babrak Karmal's "five item plan" regarding the resolving of the Afghanistan question.

KALEZIC: NO TRADE, ECONOMIC PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM IRAN

ID282140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG)--At today's press conference, the Federal Executive Council spokesman set out that Yugoslavia did not get from Iran any proposals on expanding economic cooperation and trade. Requested to set forth Yugoslavia's stand regarding statements in Tehran that Iran intends to expand economic relations with India, Algeria and other nonaligned countries, in order to alleviate the effects of U.S. economic and other sanctions, Ambassador Kalezic said that Yugoslavia endeavours to develop and promote overall economic cooperation with Iran as with all other countries.

Kalezic said that Yugoslavia will continue expanding and promoting relations in accordance with the principles of its policy, its possibilities and national interests.

INCREASED SUPERPOWER INVOLVEMENT IN MEDITERRANEAN VIEWED

AU261710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Stanislav Osokolic military commentary]

[Text] The military confrontation of the superpowers, which in recent months has become quite exceptional, has broadly encompassed the Mediterranean region, too. The protagonists of intensified military engagements here, as elsewhere, are the superpowers with their very strong fleets that have been sailing in these waters for years. The military strength and the contest of forces are demonstrated on both sides with both proved methods and new ones. The United States is strengthening its 6th Fleet and the Soviet Union is strengthening its Mediterranean squadron with additional warships, aircraft carriers, missile cruisers and especially submarines. Both fleets have been intensifying their cruising and reconnaissance, especially underwater, at the passage from the western to the eastern part and at the exits at the Bosphorus, Suez and Gibraltar.

Existing support facilities are being expanded and new ones are being set up in naval and air bases in the territories of Mediterranean countries, especially for transit requirements involving large airlifts.

For its part the United States is trying to bring Greece back into the NATO military system and is increasing armaments deliveries, and military and other aid to Turkey, Egypt and some other countries. Great Britain, West Germany and France are more and more present militarily. The Soviet Union, however, is introducing the well-known medium-range backfire bombers to the Black Sea fleet support forces and is continuing increased arms deliveries to Syria and Libya. It is also strengthening its overall military presence. Such an increased military involvement once again confirms the well-known fact that the situation and the development of events in the Mediterranean--in any case heavily burdened by constant dangers of further and direct military conflicts on a large scale--are as a whole inseparable from the overall relations of the superpowers, above all those which belong to the military strategic framework.

As in earlier crisis situations, the Mediterranean still serves the superpowers for judging the maximum limit of mutual military aggravation and competition on both sides. The changes that have occurred recently in the Middle East, however, have introduced a new element into the military strategic significance of the Mediterranean for the superpowers. The front line between the East and the West that runs from Scandinavia through central Europe to the Near East has now been significantly extended toward the east with the opening of a new naval battleground in the Persian Gulf and in the northern and western parts of the Indian Ocean. In such an extended front line, the Mediterranean appears to the superpowers as a necessary support for any possible movements of air and sea forces--in the west-east direction for the United States along the entire length of the Mediterranean--some 2,000 sea miles; and in the north-south direction for the Soviet Union, especially in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. That gives rise to a situation involving increased military measures of the superpowers aimed at securing as full control as possible over this entire region.

That includes the large-scale naval maneuvers of the NATO powers announced for May, and the corresponding Soviet counter-preparations. With such a policy of putting the interests of mutual conflicts to the fore, the superpowers practically not only prevent the efforts of the Mediterranean countries to insure peace in their own area with their own forces, but also directly endanger the security and integrity of those countries.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN BELGRADE

Djuranovic Opening Address

AU241656 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 3

[Text of speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council [FEC], at the opening of the World Trade Union Conference on Development in Belgrade on 22 April]

[Excerpt] Greeting the delegates at the opening of the World Trade Union Conference on Development, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, said:

"I have the honor on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the FEC and all the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY to greet this extremely important gathering of representatives of trade union organizations from all over the world and to wish you success in your undertaking.

"We see the significance of your conference not only in the importance of the development problems with which you will concern yourself and in the seriousness of the international moment in which you are meeting, but also in the special quality and range of your gathering and in the fact that you represent the workers class of the world, which is to say those strata of the world population which have the greatest interest in overcoming as quickly and successfully as possible the economic crisis shaking the world, for it is this workers class that carries the main burden of all the difficulties and is the main victim of economic crisis and conflicts of all kinds."

Accumulated World Contradictions

"The present international situation is characterized by a serious increase in tension as a consequence of a wider manifestation of the basic contradictions facing the world today. What particularly causes concern is the use of force in international relations, interference in internal affairs of other countries, impesition of alien interests on individual peoples, as well as the exploitation and exhausting of many countries and their resources which constantly leads to further enrichment of some countries and peoples at the expense of others.

"The failure to solve numerous current international problems and crises and the appearance of new hotbeds of crisis seriously endanger world peace.

"The weapons race is flaring up and the world is facing a tremendous accumulation of weapons of undreamed-of destructive power, for which enormous sums are spent that could otherwise be used for the needs of development and progress in the world. The weapons race imposes a terrific burden on all the world and makes the solution of development problems more difficult. This is demonstrated by the fact that about $450 billion is now spent on armaments every year, while in 1961 the sum amounted to about $120 billion.

"The policy of relaxation of tension is in serious crisis at this moment. The fact is that the solution of accumulated world problems and contradictions cannot occur without detente as a world process and without democratization of international political relations."

A Majority of Countries in Favor of Wider International Cooperation

"The latest international developments confirm the importance and the role of the nonaligned policy and movement as an irreplaceable independent and global factor in international relations, despite the pressures to which it is exposed and the difficulties it is facing. [paragraph continues]

The nonaligned countries constitute a constructive factor in the struggle for peace, security, peaceful coexistence, equal international cooperation and for new, more just international political and economic relations.

"Despite the present unfavorable developments in international relations, it is becoming increasingly clear that the majority of countries and peoples are interested in a peaceful solution to international disputes and in broad international cooperation. Resistance and struggle against all aspects of domination, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism and apartheid are expanding and strengthening. Efforts to establish international relations in which all should participate on an equal footing, regardless of their size and power, are gaining in strength."

24 April Morning Session

ID250954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0831 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)--Expected with apprehension because of some indications that it might become a stage for unwanted disputes and controversy, the morning session of the World Trade Union Conference on Development at its very beginning eliminated all doubts as to a successful outcome of the conference and succeeded in directing its activities towards a promising conclusion.

Yesterday's statement by the conference chairman, President of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Mika Spiluak who spoke on behalf of the conference presidency, evidently reinforced the general desire to focus the work of the conference on its main subject--problems of development and of the establishment of the new international economic order.

The statement was motivated by yesterday's declaration of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) and twelve Arab trade union organizations--those from Algeria, Iraq, the Arab Republic of Yemen, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Morocco, Mauritania, and the Palestine and POLISARIO trade unions.

The signatories of the declaration stated they wished to explain that although currently in Belgrade, they were not taking part in the conference work. The reason for this, the declaration says, "is opposition to the invitation extended to the representative of the Egyptian regime". The declaration explicitly demands the exclusion of the Egyptian representative, making it a condition for the signatories' participation in the conference.

The declaration also questions the participation of the Tunisian delegation on account of "the violation of trade union freedoms in Tunisia" and "the interference of the Tunisian authorities in trade union affairs".

To the satisfaction of all the present delegations, the statement issued by the conference presidency prevented the debate from turning into a confrontation and the conference departing from the topic it was convened to discuss.

The statement also calls on the participants to abide by the principles for the sake of which they have gathered. At the same time it expressed support for the just Arab struggle and solidarity with the Palestinian people.

"The holding of our conference sends out a message of encouragement, of cooperation and unity among the trade unions precisely at a moment when the trade union movement is divided and when settlement of the increasingly serious economic and social problems and the establishment of the new international economic order are meeting with growing difficulties", the statement of the conference presidency says.

The statement, as well as the proposal not to allow the Egyptian delegate to take the floor in order to reply to the stands expressed in the declaration, were received with applause by the participants.

The conference has also succeeded in overcoming the ideological and bloc division of the world. It has succeeded in rising above alignment and paving the way to "trade union nonalignment" which is the most acceptable form for the joint struggle of workers all over the world, it was stated after the debate resumed.

Assessing that the conference has succeeded in rising above ideologies, representative of the Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL--Sri Lanka) Richard Weerakoon called for an autonomous trade union approach to problems confronting workers. The Belgrade conference is laying the foundations for future, more constructive activities within the trade union movement, he stressed.

Representative of the All-Pakistan Trade Union Congress (APTUC) M.L. Shanani and representative of the Spanish Workers Trade Union (USO) Angel Otero deplored the mounting bloc rivalry in the world. Otero paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent and principled stands based on the policy of nonalignment.

Representative of the Egyptian Federation of Labour Ibrahim Rashed Barawy called for the founding of a joint centre of all trade unions. Such a centre would not be an institutionalized body, but would provide for adjusted action of the trade unions and permanent exchange of views among them, Barawy said.

The Egyptian trade union representative thanked for having been enabled to participate in the conference.

The Egyptian Federation of Labour is affiliated to the organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) and regularly attends its meetings. This regional trade union organization includes the trade unions of African Arab countries which refused at the current meeting to participate, as their declaration puts it, "in a discussion which tolerates the presence of the Egyptian regime".

Representative of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) Eli Winberg appealed to the international community to uphold the struggle of the working class in the South African Republic against apartheid and racism.

Representative of the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions Salvino Spiteri warned that about 20 million people die in the world each year as a result of the growing gap between the rich and the poor.

The threats from the armament race and the inequitable distribution of wealth in the world was the subject of the speeches delivered at the end of the morning debate by representatives of the revolutionary trade union movement of Czechoslovakia (ROH) Viliam Hametubagela.

Summary of General Debate

ID250908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0805 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG)--The general debate at the World Trade Union Conference on Development in Belgrade closed this evening. Of the 130 delegations attending the conference, 91 took part in the debate.

Differences in view on the causes of the division of the world into the rich and the poor and ways of overcoming this division, were expressed during the discussions.

There are, however, no misunderstandings among the participants on the stand that precisely this conference has an important role in bridging this division. It was also concluded that the action unity of all trade unions is of crucial importance.

The major part of the questions which emerged during the debate related to inflation, unemployment, the growing armament expenditures, strained political relations as well as the aggressive plans of the big powers and bloc alliances.

Although all the 91 speakers in the general debate did not use the same words or underline the same problems confronting the world, they all emphasized the great significance of the meeting. The holding of the conference was assessed as a success above all expectations.

The majority of speakers stated that Belgrade was the right choice for holding the conference. Doubt was also expressed as to whether the conference could have been convened at all had Belgrade not been chosen as the venue of the conference.

The conference will resume work in plenary session tomorrow when a draft declaration is to be adopted. The draft has been worked out by the conference organizers--the French, Italian, Algerian and Yugoslav trade union organizations.

Preparations for adjusting the final text of the declaration are under way at the Committee of All, made up of the representatives of all the delegations.

The draft declaration, on which stands are being adjusted and numerous amendments advanced, contains stands on development problems, on the opportunities for surmounting the present situation in international economic relations, on strengthening the role of the trade unions and on their mutual cooperation.

These stands are formulated in such a way as to assume the minimum of accord which could be reached at this moment.

The greatest number of amendments have been proposed by the World Trade Union Federation which rallies the trade unions of East European and some other socialist countries. These amendments are understood to provide for deleting a declaration clause asking the conference to extend support for the principles of non-interference and non-intervention.

Conclusion of Conference

LD262224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)--The unanimous adoption today at 1300 of the conference declaration brought to an end the four-day World Trade Union Conference on Development. The conference in Belgrade was attended by 118 delegations of national, regional and international trade union organizations.

Under constant pressure to deviate from the fundamental subject of its general debate and the subject which had gathered such a broad representation of the trade union movement worldwide, the conference nevertheless held to its commitment to achieve an appreciation and formulate in its final document the common interests and goals and responsibilities of the world's trade union organizations notwithstanding differences in their ideological premises and international positions.

The adoption by acclamation of the conference declaration and the enthusiastic approval expressed by the participants of the closing statement by the conference chairman, Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions President Mika Spiljak, confirmed the victory of unity and the desire to cooperate over divergences in approach and position.

The chairman of the Committee of All of the conference, Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Presidency member Josip Franic, presented the final draft of the declaration to the conference after its text had been agreed upon in three days of intensive discussion in the principal working body of the world conference.

Mika Spiljak, in his closing statement, emphasized the deep appreciation of the Yugoslav Trade Unions, and all the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia, for the warmth, sincerity and friendship of the concern voiced for President Tito in these difficult moments.

President Tito and his role in international events and the struggle for the new international economic order, his contribution to the policy and movement of non-alignment and his leadership in the creation of socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia and the building of its international position were frequently spoken of during the general debate at the conference. A spirit of non-alignment was a virtually constant feature of this world trade union gathering.

Of the 91 participants who took the floor in the general debate--including representatives of the United Nations and its specialized agencies--the immense majority stressed the immeasurable importance of the conference. The conference, they noted, has been an unprecedented event in the world trade union movement, marked until now by the division of the world in which it acts.

Many speakers also stressed that Belgrade was the right choice for holding the conference whose important message is that in the future further joint action and new, similar meetings will be sought to overcome this division and renew the unity of the world's working class which shares many aspirations in common.

CROATIAN COMMUNAL OFFICIALS DISMISSED, EXPELLED FROM PARTY

AU261430 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 80 p 4

[M. Maloca report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 23 April--Delegates of the Sesvete Communal Assembly today voted--with 97 votes in favor and 11 votes against--for the dismissal of Marijan Kos as president of the Communal Assembly. In addition, delegates also dismissed three members of the communal Executive Council, who resigned earlier, from their posts.

"Today's decisions are the result of the decisive action initiated by the Presidium of the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation to make an end to non-self-managing behavior, ambitions of leaderism of the individuals and the accumulated bureaucratic and technocratic awareness." Following the guidelines set by the highest organs of the Croatian trade unions, a broad activity was carried out in the commune by the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the trade unions. Thus, at the beginning of this month, Marijan Kos was expelled from the League of Communists, while later his nomination was withdrawn from the Sesvete nominating conference of the Croatian SAWP. Earlier, Stanko Hrpka, president of the communal conference of the League of Communists, resigned.

As was decided today, Stjepan Bakran, until now vice president of the Communal Assembly, will act as president until the elections that will be held soon.